

# QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

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Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS. [1]

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive my and requested to procure subscriptions.

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## MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

Auto-Biography of a Tobacco Chewer.

Reader, I am a *tobacco chewer*. Yes, and I well remember the time when I first became acquainted with the delicious sweets of tobacco. I was but a mere stripling, attending a district school, when, as the weather was fair for hay-making, one summer's morning, my father kept me at home to give me an opportunity to regale myself among the grasshoppers of the field. Pleased with the exchange—the school-room for the hay field—with buoyant heart and light step I tracked my way thither. Now, father was a great consumer of tobacco, and he owned a huge iron tobacco-box, which on all common occasions, he carried in his breeches pocket. But as he was moving this morning, and could not very conveniently swing his scythe with his box there, he had laid it on a stump towards which I was travelling, or which stood between him and me. Seeing me making towards him, and thinking about the same time, that he should like a fresh quid of tobacco, he 'took a notion' to have me bring along the box, and after availing himself of a noble quid, bade me replace it.

"I think that ardent spirits," said Mr. A. "do greater injury to society than all other indulgences put together. Am I not right, Miss B?"

"I believe you are," replied Miss B. "for alcohol, or rather the intemperate use of it, generally entails misery and disgrace upon its victim. And can you tell me?" continued she "why so many thousands will indulge in a habit which they know to be fatal to the happiness of man?"

"Well, I don't know," said Mr. A. "as I can satisfactorily answer your question, for I shall only express an opinion which more than half the world most probably pronounce ridiculous. However, I am of the opinion," continued he, "that it is the offspring of *tobacco chewing*." Tobacco tends to debilitate the system and destroy the taste, so that nothing short of alcohol will give satisfaction."

No sooner had the charming word *tobacco* fallen from the lips of Mr. A. than my hand cautiously stole into my breeches pocket, and exhibited to the glittering fair who sat around the room, to their utter astonishment, a plug of good old Virginia, and before I was conscious of my situation, I had a middling sized quid in my mouth, pretty decently masticated. When O Jupiter! I found that all in the room were staring upon me with uncommon surprise! For a moment every one was transfixed and motionless as so many blocks of marble, when Mr. A. intruded upon the silence by addressing himself to me smilingly, as follows—

"Well, sir, I perceive you have taken one step towards demoralization. And perhaps," continued he, turning to Miss B., "the gentleman may think we intended to be personal."

"I hope not," replied Miss B. "for surely I meant no such thing."

"The gentleman can satisfy you as regards that himself," said Mr. C. who had till now been silent, "and since he is so unfortunate," continued he, "as to indulge in the habit, he will probably do himself the justice to vindicate the course which he is pursuing."

My mouth at this time was filled with *tobacco juice*, so that I dare not open it for fear of an overflow. Yet even common decency urged me to speak. Thus, reader, you see my dilemma. Every eye was fixed upon me, and I was in search of a fit place to deposit the liquid which now had swollen my face to no comfortable size. The floor was very beautifully carpeted, and the fire-place modestly set full of flowers and other ornaments, which the fluvia of old Virginia would blush to encounter! But I was soon relieved from this doleful condition, by being placed in one less enviable, for by accident, I became strangled with the tobacco juice, and a cough ensued, while my effort to raise the choking liquid forced a torrent from my mouth which spread terror throughout the company. For a brief moment it was truly "confusion worse confounded." Some sprang for the door, while others leaped for the windows—

For several days I was on the 'look out,' in hopes to steal an opportunity when the chest might be inadvertently left open, and pacify my craving appetite. But after a few days of fruitless lurking, under the influence of this

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

flattering unctuous," I abandoned the idea as decided a wild-goose chase. Every desert, however inspired me with fresh ardor, and heaped coal upon the fire which already burned with unabating fury. Tired of being thus held in suspension, and overcome by the matchless cravings of my appetite for tobacco, I resolved immediately to effect my purpose, even though it were at my peril. Under the guidance of this resolution, I repaired to the hall-chest, which was locked, of course. Again and again did I struggle to raise the lid, but to no purpose. The arm of a little child of the petticoats was not able to accomplish what I had sworn in a moment should be accomplished.

Thinking it entirely irrelevant to my circumstances, thus to tamper when it seemed to injure rather than benefit me, I now began to examine round the lock, with the intention to tax ingenuity with what physical strength could not do. And finding that the lid did not fit closely to the body of the chest, I took a chisel which held up a window at a short distance from me, and by the aid of this, was successful in breaking the lock. Gently raising the lid, and carefully turning over a heap of old documentary accounts, there lay the tobacco. "Good!" thought I, as I stowed some few ounces into my head, where brains would have been a more fit inhabitant—"good!" But alas!—heaven be merciful! what have I done? Or rather what have I not done? Reader, just imagine an enraged and peevish father, (the old gentleman was extremely fretful, for he used an immense quantity of tobacco in his day,) with that *tingle o' the heel*, as old Shakes would say, which was then much in vogue! My very blood receded at the picture! However, I got out of that scrape as safely as I did in, and as meanly too. It was thus—I laid a wager with my little brother that he could not lift that chest by the lid, and the moment he lifted the lid, commenced a hue and cry about his breaking the lock. And my father, instead of applying that *tingle o' the heel* just mentioned, smiled as he read the trick.

Well, in that scrape I achieved a victory without being wounded. But the next incident which I shall relate is of an entirely different character, and I blush, while about to record it for the perusal of the world. But here it follows.

Many years had rolled away since my rapacious appetite had been appeased at my father's expense, in the manner just related, when I found myself seated in a gentleman's parlor, somewhat fashionably attired, and surrounded by ladies and gentlemen of some considerable respectability, who were descanting upon the vices and follies of the age.

"But I have seen men," said she, "who professed to be opposed to tobacco chewing, still indulge in the habit. Please tell me if you belong to this class, for I have sworn to live and let die an!"

Smitten with my father's noble appearance, and believing that nothing was wanting to make a man of me except a quid of tobacco, I did not hesitate, the moment he turned from me, to 'help myself'—although disregarding the wise injunction—

"Vessels large may venture more,  
But little boats should keep near shore."

For I filled my mouth until my cheeks were puffed out as roundly as ever were squirrels with corn! But alas! my pride was soon humbled as much below 'pa' as it had the moment before been elevated above! In fact the scene was a reversion of the 'fish-story.' For had Jonah swallowed the whale and vomited him up the third day, it probably would not have required more *effected* throats than those occasioned by that quid of tobacco. I do not however, mention this incident, thinking it will be of much interest to the reader, but only as a kind of data, or the first of my existence as a tobacco-chewer.

Nevertheless, 'I opine' that his imagination would not once drink its fill if but picture to itself a little pale-faced, consumptive boy, hardly out of his petticoats, attempting to raise the world by aid of Archimedes' lever, before he could comfortably support his own weight—or raise himself! For my tobacco quid would lug me down, 'twice to one,' the best way that I could fix it! Item—I had almost forgotten to inform the reader that I was not kept from school any longer than till noon of that day. For such was truly the case. And I guess to be honest I did not help much in hay-making.

From my introduction to tobacco, in the manner thus described, I found that I had no common enemy to deal with, and almost resolved never again to encounter this foe to mankind. In a few days, however, the past was shrouded in oblivion—my hanker for the poisonous 'drug' was again renewed—my purpose to possess it fixed, and no human cunning could defeat it. I was willing to sacrifice every thing for a chew of tobacco, for even life itself seemed a burden to me, languishing as I was. I had read with tear-streaming eyes of men wandering in Sahara's parching sands, who wilted down like a flower at noon, but their cases seemed hardly comparable to mine. In truth, I must have tobacco, but how to get it I could not tell. My father, I well knew, kept it, but did not know where. However, seeing him return from the village one day, with a hunk nearly comparing, in size, to a quarter of mutton, I watched with as much reserve as possible, and saw him place the delicious morsel snugly in his chest, which was kept locked as a safe for his accounts and other important documents.

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And my father, instead of applying that *tingle o' the heel* just mentioned, smiled as he read the trick.

Thus, apparently, this scene closed. But it is connected with another which caused me still more pain. About this time I was trying to win the affections, and I thought very effectually, of an interesting Miss, who had an uncommon antipathy to *tobacco chewing*.

But I shall here step aside from my narrative to enumerate the accomplishment of this damsel. Indeed, I think such a course would be entirely superfluous. She pleased me, and that must suffice for the reader. So to continue. She viewed tobacco chewing, in the main, at least productive of no good, and an extremely filthy, and offensive habit. I had frequently conversed with her upon the subject, and condemned it in *to-to*—not forgetting to add that all the world would never purchase my influence in its favor. By the way, when one is enamored of a lady, *white lies* are no rare thing. But with the poet—

"The course of true love ne'er did run smooth,"

to which I can add a hearty AMEN! for I verily believe it to be true.

The Sabbath evening after the tragedy at the

gentleman's parlor, I called, as usual, to see her whom I hesitated not to call my 'intended.' She now dwelt upon the evils of tobacco chewing much longer, and more eloquently than usual, and finally asked me if I ever indulged in the habit. For some time I sat motionless, but thinking it would be exceedingly foolish for me to acknowledge what I knew would destroy the consummated 'match,' I at length told her that I did not see why she need ask me that question, for she very well knew that I was opposed to that and all similar habits.

"But I have seen men," said she, "who professed to be opposed to tobacco chewing, still indulge in the habit. Please tell me if you belong to this class, for I have sworn to live and let die an!"

Here, the commanding air of my love boded no good, but very much ill. What was coming? Ah, that was then an important question with me. And as the sweat stood in drops upon my forehead, I put my hand into my coat pocket and pulled out my handkerchief, when marvellous to relate, that plug of good old Virginia fell upon the floor! It must of course be harsh thunder upon my ears! But here was no time for excuses, as my affectionate intended no sooner saw the tobacco than she grasped the broom, and so mercilessly elaborated my head and shoulders, that I was glad to get off the best way I could. But what seemed to aggravate aggravation was, just as I closed the door, she bawled out—"You want to serve me as you did the party at the gentleman's parlor, don't you, ha? I guess I'll teach you!"

Well, I guess she did teach me! But how in the name of all that is secret, she had heard of the fracas at the gentleman's parlor was more than I could tell. But no wonder. For it spread like wild-fire. Before the end of the week, it had travelled from "Dan even to Beer-sheba" and back again! And how happened I to have my tobacco in my coat pocket? That too, was a subject of some wonderment at first.

However, I finally concluded that in my perplexity at the gentleman's parlor, I unconsciously placed it there. So here I am, an *old bachelor tobacco chewer!* and shall close this article by appending a few lines of poetry, which were written immediately after I obtained the mitten."

Alas! thou poisonous, filthy weed,  
How can I love thee so!

How can I design on thee to feed,

Whose every touch is woe!

What hast thou done—what canst thou do,

To smoothe the path of life?

Thou hast provoked where I would woo

And robb'd me of a wife!

So be it known at every breath,

I curse, yet fondle thee.

Thy balm, to me, no solace hath—

Thy touch is misery!

Let future pilgrims all beware—

They now my life can read,

And may they shun this fatal snare—

This foul, consumptive weed. *TORMENT.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

mean a thousand years? Such and similar questions arise; perhaps they can all be solved upon philosophical principles, which will not militate against the Scriptures."

They most truly can, if the principles of Geology are correct and the origin of the Bible divine. For it is very absurd to suppose that a being of immutable truth can contradict himself or publish a falsehood.

And certainly it is contradiction and of course falsehood for his *word* and *works* to disagree. Therefore, as he is the author of creation, beyond dispute, if Revelation conflicts with the works of creation, it must, of course, be false. But being a believer in the divine origin of the Bible, I also think that it perfectly harmonizes with all the works of God. However, men may not be able, at all times, to see this harmony with clearness.

Many have long had and now have their fears, with you, that it is impossible to reconcile the Mosaic account of the creation with the theory of geologists. And these fears have caused them to withhold their influence from encouraging the science, and even to refuse to examine the grounds upon which it rests for support.

The inquiry is—"if each of the terms of time mentioned in the Bible, as a day, meant a thousand years, did the seventh or Sabbath, mean a thousand years?"

Certainly, to be consistent, we must admit that it did. But what then? Does it follow that the origin of the Bible is not divine? By no means.

The creator rested *one seventh* portion of the time and commanded us to do the same. "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work. But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it."

The spirit of which is, *six sevenths* of the time shall thou labor and do all thy work, but *one seventh* of the time shall be kept as "the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

And this command is observed by christians at the present day, so that here, there is, to appearance, no clashing between geology and revelation.

But we need not rest the matter here. True—Geologists have inferred, from their discoveries, that "each of the terms of time mentioned in the Bible, as a day," must have been long and indefinite periods. But is it necessary to come to such a conclusion? For one, I think it is not, as I can see no improbability in saying that the six days of creation were six of our days, that is, twenty-four hours in length, and still admit the theory of geologists relative to the creation to be true. For, as God is *all powerful*, could he not make the world upon the principles of geology as well in *six of our days*, as in *six undefinable periods of time*? We cannot deny but what he could. Away then, with those fears of clashing between geology and revelation for they are entirely groundless. And behold with wonder and admiration the innumerable manifestations of wisdom and goodness which are plainly visible in all the works of our benevolent creator. *FRIEND.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### BANKS AND BANKING.

Connected with other assertions, equally true and equally plausible, I have seen it asserted over and over again, that the *people* pay to the banks, for the profit of the stockholders, and to their own loss, a vast amount of interest on paper emissions. Now, let us try this assertion by facts, based on experience. It is true somebody pays interest on all the bank bills in actual circulation, but it is not true that any considerable portion of that interest goes to the benefit of bank stockholders.

And behold with wonder and admiration the innumerable manifestations of wisdom

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

preceding his election; and not more than one Counsellor shall be chosen from any one Senatorial District in the Commonwealth.

No possession of a freehold or of any other estate shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the General Court, or in the Executive Council.

**Resolved**, That the people shall be assembled for the purpose aforesaid, in their respective Cities and Towns, in meetings to be legally warned, and held on the first Monday of April next, at which meetings all the inhabitants qualified to vote for Senators and Representatives in the General Court, may give in their votes by ballot, for or against the said Article of Amendment; and the same officers shall preside in the said meetings, as in the meetings for the choice of Senators and Representatives, and shall in open meeting, receive, sort, count, and declare the votes of the inhabitants for and against the same; and the said votes shall be recorded by the clerks of said cities and towns, and true returns thereof shall be made out, under the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen of the several cities, and of the Selectmen, or the major part of them, and of the clerks of the said cities and towns, respectively, and sealed up, and delivered to the Sheriff of the county, within three days after the said meetings, to be by him transmitted to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, within seven days after receiving the same; or the said Mayors and Selectmen respectively, shall themselves transmit the same to the said office, within ten days after the said meetings: Provided, that, in the several cities, the meetings held under this Resolve shall be conducted according to the provisions of the acts establishing the same, and of the several acts in addition thereto.

**Resolved**, That His Excellency the Governor and the Council, shall forthwith open and examine the votes, returned as aforesaid; and if it shall appear that the said article of amendment has been approved by a majority of the persons voting thereon, according to the votes returned and certified as aforesaid, the same shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the Secretary's Office, as a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall be published in immediate connexion therewith, as the Thirteenth Article of Amendment thereof, in all future editions of the laws of this Commonwealth, printed by public authority.

**Resolved**, That His Excellency the Governor and he hereby is authorized and requested to issue his Proclamation forthwith, after examination of the votes returned as aforesaid, reciting the said Article of Amendment, and announcing that the same has been duly adopted and ratified by the people of this Commonwealth, and has become a part of the Constitution thereof; and requiring all the Magistrates and Officers and all Citizens of the said Commonwealth, to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly—or, that the same has been rejected, as the case may be.

**Resolved**, That a printed copy of these Resolves, including the said Article of Amendment, and blank forms of the returns of votes on said Article, shall be transmitted, as soon as may be, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to the Mayors and Aldermen of the several Cities, and to the Selectmen of the several Towns of this Commonwealth.

House of Representatives, March 9, 1840—Passed.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Speaker.

In Senate, March 10, 1840—Passed.

DANIEL P. KING, President.

March 10, 1840—Approved.

MARCUS MORTON.

A true copy.—Attest,

JOHN P. BIGELOW,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## VARIETY.

**ART OF BEING HAPPY.** The happiness of families, consequently by a regular gradation the happiness of the whole world, depends much upon woman. Women ought, therefore, to consider this life a short passage to another which is both permanent, happy and glorious.

Let a husband be the partner of your joy, and be you the sharer of his troubles. Consult him, and confide in him. Upon all occasions do him honor. Treat him with kindness and tenderness. By softened dignity, united with a delicacy, endeavor to keep alive in his breast a pure, a fervent affection, and use the power which this conduct will give you over his heart, to draw him to the sense and practice of that duty, which will not only render indissoluble, but will likewise perpetuate your union through ages of increasing bliss.

To your children—to your friends—to your servants—to your neighbors—to the world—be affectionate—be faithful—be kind—be useful—be exemplary. Then shall you please him, whose pleasure is life, then shall you be happy, here and forever.—*De Acton's Art of Being Happy.*

**HAIR TONIC.** Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic has not merely excited great attention, and been extensively used in Philadelphia, but here and throughout the Union generally. It is expected that some of the Philadelphia editors have used the Tonic and become dandyfied; they speak so warmly of it. It holds a high, and it is believed, deserved reputation, wherever it has been used.—*New York Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Very true, Mr. Atlas, many of our editors have used this valuable Hair Tonic and therefore speak knowingly when they commend it to public notice, and no gentleman or lady should ever be without it; if your hair be thin, harsh, and unhealthy, or is falling off, you have but to apply the Hair Tonic, and it is again restored to health and beauty; if you are so unfortunate as to have a bald head, a few months' use of this valuable Tonic will, without doubt, restore to you that valuable covering—the Hair.

**Alexander's Messengers.**

**RIOT AT NEW YORK.** A meeting of the friends of the new Registry Law, just passed by the New York Legislature, was recently disturbed by the ruffian violence of the opponents of the law. The meeting was held in the city, at the Masonic Hall. The intruders kept up an incessant yelling, and nothing else could be heard, until they were expelled by main force. They soon returned, with a great reinforcement of blackguards, and renewed their assault with violence, smashing the lamps, and attacking the friends of the law with clubs and bludgeons. They were, however, repulsed, after a serious conflict, in which blows were interchanged—some heads and limbs broken, and a good deal of blood shed. All the party in the hall had retired, excepting some fifteen or sixteen persons who remained to talk over the incidents of the evening, when a new incursion was made by some sixty or seventy of the Vandals, who commenced an unprovoked attack on the unoffended persons who remained in the hall, some of whom were knocked down, kicked, and trampled upon. This last scene was interrupted by the appearance of a strong body of watchmen, who ejected the rioters, and closed the doors of the hall.

**VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.** The bark Burlington of Boston, burden four hundred and six tons, left New Orleans, Feb. 11th, for Havre, with a crew of fourteen hands, including officers. She was laden with more than fifteen hundred bales of cotton. Having been twenty-four days on her voyage, she was struck with lightning, March 10th, at about half past nine in the evening. A little after midnight it was discovered that she was on fire. The forecastle and hatches were closed, and the boats were made ready to receive the crew when obliged to leave the ship. All means were used, day after day, to check the fire, but it was impossible to extinguish it. At the end of seven days, when hope was almost extinguished, although the fire was not, a sail was discovered. It was the St. James, from London for New York. The crew of the Burlington were taken on board the St. James. The Captain was the last man that left, and when he quitted the fire was ten or twelve feet above the deck. In an hour afterwards the ship was one mass of fire, and soon after disappeared beneath the waves.

**CHARACTERISTICS.** Judge a man by his actions—a poet by his eye—an idler by his fingers—a lawyer by his leer—player by his strut—a boxer by his sinews—a justice by his frown—a great man by his modesty—an editor by his coat—a tailor by his agility—a fiddler by his elbow—and a woman by her neatness.

**A SURE REMEDY.** Horse radish, cut into small pieces, and chewed is said to be an excellent remedy for harseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption.

**HOBBY HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.** After the return of the passenger train from Philadelphia to Baltimore, as the men employed about the depot were putting a car into the car house, a terrible accident happened. The persons employed for this purpose were of course behind the car, and not supposing it possible that any person could be so imprudent as to be on the track in the house, they shoved the car until it reached its place against another car. One of the men going to the back of the house behind the horizon sight of the mutilated body of a small boy lying beneath the car. His head had been completely crushed, and a gash of blood was upon the platform of the car and on the ground. It is supposed that the boy had caught hold of the platform, and swinging himself by his hands, hung there while the car was in motion until the two vehicles came in contact and killed him.

**VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.** A man as often gets two dollars for the one dollar he spends in informing his mind, as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of sugar and it is gone; and the pleasure he enjoys has ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be enjoyed anew and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, it is the wisdom of the age and of past ages too.

**GOD ADVICE.** Let the high, if they rose by their own exertions, be humble, inasmuch as they were once of low estate; and if they were born to the condition in which they now are, let them remember that their elevation is a mere circumstance over which they had no control—let them also consider that all men may rise to an equality with them, and treat no man with contumely.

**CONCERT.** The Quincy Union Singing Society gave a Concert last Thursday evening, at the Town Hall. The performances in general were creditable to the Society, and some of the pieces were sung in an excellent manner. It is to be hoped that the Society will continue to favor the public from time to time with their vocal powers. The house was well filled, and the exercises gave satisfaction to the audience. The citizens of Quincy evinced a good spirit of encouragement to the Society, by giving them a full house, as they well deserved.

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## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APR. 4, 1840.

WE wish to have it distinctly understood, that, by admitting communications into our columns, we do not of course adopt the sentiments contained in them. We freely open the columns of the Patriot to the proper discussion of the various topics that are subjects of interest to the community, without repudiating or assenting to the views which the different writers see fit to express.

**THE MILITIA LAW.** The following synopsis of this bill, which contains upwards of twenty sections, is extracted from the Salem Gazette.

The bill provides for the enrollment of every able bodied white citizen, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

It is made the duty of the Assessor, to prepare a list annually of all the names of persons liable to be enrolled, and to place it in the hands of the clerk of every city or town in the Commonwealth. Annual returns of the militia thus enrolled to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

The militia thus enrolled shall be subject to no active duty whatever, except in case of war, invasion, or to prevent insurrection.

The active militia of the Commonwealth shall be composed of volunteers, not to exceed the number of ten thousand men, retaining all the volunteer companies, with their officers now raised and organized. And every officer and soldier shall receive five dollars per annum, provided he performs all the duties required by the act. The officers of each company to be one captain and three lieutenants.

The arms of the volunteer companies are to be furnished by the State, and the armories are to be furnished by the towns.

There shall be three parades in each year; one on the last Wednesday in May, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for inspection, etc.; the other two at the option of the commander. There is also to be an inspection and review in each year after the second Thursday in September.

Delinquents are to forfeit their annual pay, and to pay four dollars for each day's neglect to perform duty at parades.

The Mayor of any city, a Justice of any Court of Record, or the Sheriff of the County, may issue a writ, requiring any number of troops to aid the civil authority in suppressing the violence of any mob or riot, and any officer failing to obey such process shall be cashiered and punished with fine and imprisonment; and any private failing to appear or disobeying orders shall forfeit fifty dollars.

**GEN. HARRISON'S OPINION.** One association in Oswego (N. Y.) addressed a letter to General Harrison propounding certain queries. The letter was answered by a committee of gentlemen, who after giving reasons for not replying to the letter, declared that the General had given the reason which had governed his choice. He replied that having but little trouble attached to things of time and sense, and he thought that, by experiencing some afflictions, he should become weaned from the world, and he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish this object.

The best part of the story is, that the wife, hearing the reason why he married her, was much offended, and out of revenge, became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town; declaring that she was not going to be made a pack horse to carry her husband to heaven.

**TREASURY NOTES.** The Treasury Note Bill, which passed the United States House of Representatives, empowers the Secretary to issue five millions of dollars' Treasury notes, according to the provisions of former laws; and to re-issue them as they may be redeemed, or paid into the Treasury; but not more than five millions to be outstanding at any one time; and the duration of the law is limited to one year.

**PHRENOLOGICAL BUMPS.** *Philoprogenitiveness—Whipping every body's child but your own.*

**Inquisitiveness—** Looking over an editor's shoulder while he is writing.

**Benevolence—** Paying six cents for to-day's paper, and begging three or four back numbers.

**Ideality—** Climbing up to window by means of a short ladder in order to gratify the imagination.

**THE CHECK LIST.** The Registry system in New York has been signed by the Governor and become a law. J. Prescott Hall, William A. Lawrence, and Stephen Allen, the two former whigs, and the latter a democrat, have been appointed Commissioners to divide the city into districts of five hundred voters each.

**MR. ADAMS' SPEECH.** We shall endeavor to commence, in the next number of our paper, agreeably to request, the publication of Mr. Adams' judicious remarks on the infamous gag resolutions adopted by the United States House of Representatives, at their present session, relative to anti-slavery petitions.

The Managers of the Quincy Lyceum, in behalf of that institution, would hereby acknowledge the receipt of several public documents from Mr. Adams the present session, for which he will accept their thanks.

**AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.** We publish in another column the resolves of the Legislature, relating to the amendment of the Constitution, changing the basis of the Senate, reducing the House of Representatives, etc. The amendment has passed two successive Legislatures, and is to be submitted to the people for a final ratification, in their town and city meetings, on the first Monday of April.

**THE CANAL WHARVES.** The Judges of the Supreme Court, in Vermont, have directed that the murderer, Dr. Holmes, be retained in jail to await the further orders of Gov. Jenison.

Thirty-two persons have been appointed Aids-de-Camp of the Governor of Georgia, with the rank of Colonel.

Louis Philippe has published an ordinance for the admission of the children of slaves, above four years old, into the free schools of the French colonies.

The Massachusetts Secretary of State reports nine hundred and sixty cases of imprisonment for debt last year.

One thousand bushels of wheat were lately sold in one week at Bridgeport, (Ohio,) for twenty-five cents per bushel.

The Legislature of Ohio have determined against the removal of the seat of State Government from Columbus.

Will the editor of the Mirror mail to us the thirtieth number (Jan. 18th,) of the present volume.

**THE NEW YORK MIRROR.** This standard literary publication will commence a new volume in June next. It is justly allowed to present higher claims for public support than any other similar publication in this country. The variety of interesting and excellent reading matter, which weekly enriches its pages, emanates from the pens of the most gifted writers in America and Europe. [The Prospectus will be published in a few weeks.]

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**THE NEW YORK M**

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### Just Received.

OVEN, Boiler and Ash DOORS, and an assortment of HOLLOW WARE, which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. For sale at the Tin Ware shop of

ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, April 4. 1w

### At Auction.

THE Canal Wharves will be leased, at auction, on FRIDAY next, April 10th, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Also—The Stone Sheds with the adjoining Hammering Yards. Per order of the Directors.

Quincy, April 4. 1w

### Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE is this day (April 1st,) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to George B. Nightingale who is duly authorized to settle the same, and who will continue the business at the stand of the late firm.

WILLIAM S. UNDERWOOD,  
GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, April 4. 3w

### List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Apr. 1, 1840.

A. Levi B. Joseph, L.  
Moses B. Abbot, Obed Allen, M.  
James Babcock, Alfred Loring, M.  
C. John Mulford, 12, William Monroe, M.  
I. Coulton, John Chadwick, 4, Alfred Masten, O.  
Miss Mary Chamberlin, J. S. Osburn, P.  
D. Charles Durgin, Nathaniel Pitte, R.  
George Durgin, Frederic Price, R.  
Miss Sarah Dunbar, Abraham Rich, S.  
F. William Farwell, E. C. Sargent, John Spear, Levi S. Swain, U.  
G. John B. Glover, Horatio N. Glover, W.  
H. Ziba Hawkes, Miss Bridget Usher, 2, W.  
Rev. Mr. Huntington, Warren Whitcher, R.  
Mrs Catharine Hemsworth, Capt. Williams, M.  
John P. Henry, William Wilson, 2, W.  
William G. Henry, Miss Clarissa Wentworth, John Whitcher, W.  
F. Hardwick, Jr., Mrs. Mary Howard, Daniel French, Postmaster, 3w

Quincy, April 4. 3w

### List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Weymouth, Apr. 1, 1840.

C. Eliza Nash, P.  
Elmira Cook, Sarah Clark, Eliza S. Cook, P.  
Thomas Carroll, E. Pratt, Elizabeth Pope, R.  
Hosea J. Gardner, G. Jacob Richards, Jr., R.  
H. Increase Robinson, S.  
Abner Holbrook, Jr., Lorenzo Smith, M. S. Stetson  
Albert Humphrey, Ambrose Salisbury, Nathaniel Shaw & Co.  
M. Harriet S. Marden, L. Lucy Loud, Bartlett Loud, T.  
John Brownell, Jeremiah Y. Tift, John Tirrell, T.  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster, 3w

Weymouth, April 4. 3w

### Notice.

LOST recently four Notes of hand, one of sixty dollars on Timothy Ricker, 1837; one of fifty dollars on Jesse Bunting, Feb. 3d, 1840; two of thirty and one of forty dollars on Josiah Babcock, Jr., and given one in July and the other in August, 1838.

The payment of these notes have been stopped. The finder will confer a favor, for which he shall be rewarded, by returning them to

WILLIAM CROSS.

Quincy, April 4. 3w

### Notice.

THE Members of the First Universalist Society, in

Quincy, are hereby notified that their annual Parish Meeting stands adjourned to THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, at six o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Pews belonging to the Parish will be let at auction. Those desirous of obtaining Pews for the ensuing year are requested to attend.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT, Clerk.

Quincy, April 4. 1w

### Notice.

THE Stockholders of said Engine are also requested to meet at the same place and time, as above mentioned, to take into consideration what they will do with the Engine.

Quincy, April 4. 3w

### Notice.

THE Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Minott Thayer, Administrator of the estate of Elisha Hollis, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents that the said deceased had at the time of his death, real estate consisting of about eighteen acres and three quarters of land, situated in the town of Braintree, with a house, barn and workshop thereon, subject to his widow's right of dower therein of the value of \$1960 00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased, for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to \$2163 18 and that the charges of administration are \$116 34, making the whole claims \$2285 52; and that the value of his personal estate is \$96 07 being insufficient by the sum of \$2189 45 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are Elisha P. Hollis, George P. Hollis and Susannah A. Hollis, minor children of said deceased, and the several creditors of the said deceased who have proved their claims before the Commissioners of Insolvency.

The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$2189 45.

MINOTT THAYER, Admin.

Copy attest, J. H. Conn, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, March 25th, A. D. 1840.

N. O. R. administrator of the estate of Elisha Hollis, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1840, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of and petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

JOHN S. HARRISON, Apothecary,

256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. 1w

JOHN LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Quincy, Nov. 23. 3w

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MARRIED.

in town, 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr.

P. G. HARDWICK to Miss Sarah E. NEW-

the slice of cake which accompanied the above

we return our thanks, and may their lives un-

happy and their days many.

31st ult., by Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Samuel

Bronte, by Rev. Mr. Sewall, Mr. Ebenezer Jack-

Miss Orr Hatch.

DIED.

in town, 2d inst., Mrs. Eunice, widow of the

Rev. Jonas Pierce, aged 67.

Timothy Nash, a revolution-

ary soldier, aged 82.

Miss Elizabeth B., eldest daughter of

John Kelton, aged 20.

Mrs. Abigail C., wife of Mr. Martin T.

aged 35.

Peace, 'tis the Lord, Jehovah's hand,

That blets our joys in death—

Changes the visage since so dear,

And gathers back our breath.

Silence, 'tis Jehovah's name—

We kiss the scouring hand,

And void our comforts and our lives

To thy supreme command.

JOHN LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Quincy, April 4. 3w

### Town Meetings.

NORFOLK ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. Y. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notice and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the sixth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, (it being the first Monday in said month); and also to notify and warn the Inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon, on said day, at the same place, to act on the following articles, viz:

### First Meeting.

1. To give in their votes to the Selectmen for or against a proposed Article of Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, pursuant to a Resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts, approved by the Governor, March 10th, 1840.

### Second Meeting.

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. What measures will the Town adopt respecting an order of Notice served on the Town of Quincy by the County Commissioners, relating to a proposed new road commencing at the easterly end of Cherry Street in Braintree, and terminating near Willard's Bridge in Quincy.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doing thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals at Quincy, this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

CHARLES A. BROWN,  
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,  
DANIEL BAXTER,

Selectmen of Quincy.

JOSEPH BAXTER,

Constable.

JOSEPH BAXTER,

Constable.

LEWIS BASS,

Constable.

JOSEPH BAXTER,

Constable.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

## POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## TO SABBATH SCHOOL CHILDREN, BY AN ABSENT TEACHER OF QUINCY.

How swift the moments o'er us run,  
Like shadows of the noon-day sun;  
Redeem the time—do not delay,  
To seek the Lord—to watch and pray.

Remember your Creator now,  
While youth and time will yet allow;  
That, through the grace of God, you may  
Obey his voice whilst call'd "to day."

Dear children! make your constant rule,  
To love the blessed Sabbath School;  
That you may treasure in your mind  
The precious Bible, book divine.

Its holy truths will make you wise  
And teach you how to win the prize—  
How you the peaceful rest may gain,  
Which for God's people doth remain.

The glorious Gospel will unfold  
Rich treasures for both young and old;  
There they may learn the Saviour's love  
And how to reign with him above.

Dear children! may both you and I  
Prepare to meet in yonder sky;  
Safe anchor'd on that peaceful shore,  
Where we shall meet to part no more.

## THE LOVE OF HOME.

The following lines are said to have been written by J. S. Blunt of Portsmouth, (N. H.) while on a visit to Texas.

I love New England's rocky shore,  
It is my native land;  
'Tis dearer far than all I see  
Upon a foreign strand.

Though wintry winds sweep o'er thy hills  
And wave thy forests wide,  
Yet peace and health abundant dwell,  
And virtue side by side.

Here flowery meadows greet the eye—  
Here summer breezes blow;  
But ah! disease, with savage hand,  
Oft lays the stranger low.

Land of my fathers! still I turn,  
Most fondly turn to thee;  
For thee I sigh—for thee I mourn,  
Thou home of Liberty.

## ANECDOTES.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PUNCTUATION. There is an odd instance illustrating the comical mistakes which happen from neglecting the proper position of points.

The lady of a mariner about to sail on a distant voyage, sent a note to the clergyman of the parish, expressing the following meaning:

"A husband going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation." Unfortunately the good matron was not skilled in punctuation, nor had the minister quick vision. He read the note as if written

"A husband going to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation."

GREAT SMOKER. A wag, listening to a vain and pompous fellow, who was boasting the amount expended by his uncle for cigars, exclaimed, "I suppose you think your uncle was a great smoker, but he was nothing to be compared to an aunt I had." She smoked for two years with two pipes constantly in her mouth—and at length was not satisfied with that and so she took her old china teapot and filled it with tobacco, and smoked regularly every day out of the spout."

CHARITY MISAPPLIED. A lusty young fellow, in a tattered garb and a long beard that spoke extreme distress, solicited an elderly gentleman for alms in a pitiful tone—the benevolent gentleman gave him a shilling. "If this relief," said the beggar, "had not come so opportunely, I should have been driven to do what I never intended." "What was that?" said the gentleman impatiently. "To work," said the imposter.

MARRIED. A gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance. "She is dead," very gravely replied the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. "Good! I never heard of it—what was her disease?" "Vanity," returned the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

DEFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE. A son of Galen, who was very angry when any joke was passed on physicians, once defended himself from raillery by saying—"I defy any person whom I ever attended, to accuse me of ignorance or neglect." "That you may do safely," replied the wag—"for you know dead men tell no tales."

POINTED REPLY. A certain reprobate person found great difficulty in putting on his surplice. "Blast this surplice," said he to the clerk, "I think the devil's in it." The clerk was so astonished that he could not answer till the parson had actually got it on, when he said, "I think as how it's sur."

CHARITY AT HOME. "Well, neighbor, what's the most christian news, this morning?" said a pious gentleman to his rich friend, the deacon. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman." "Just like you! who is that you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife!"

MISFORTUNE NOT FAULT. An Irishman sold a horse worth nothing, without fault." The buyer found his horse blind, and complained accordingly. "By me soul," said Pat, "but that's not his fault, it's only his misfortune sake."

QUEER PROPERTY. A man having a horse that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighbor, who was saddled with a shrew, was desirous of purchasing it for his wife to ride upon. "No," said the widow, "I will not sell it, for I intend to marry again."

LECTURES AND SAMPLES. "I say, stranger, you're drunk." "Drunk enough; and have been so every day these two years. My brother and I were engaged in the temperance cause, he goes about delivering lectures, and I give samples of intemperance."

JOVENILE WIT. "A gentleman recently travelling in the country, called to a boy, 'Where does this road go to my lad?' Well, I don't know where it goes but it's always here when I come along."

NOT A FABLE. A boy in New York, three years of age, was asked who made him? With his little hand and foot upon the floor, he artlessly replied—"God made me a little baby, so high, and I grew me rest."

## Notice.

## Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

E. PACKARD & Co. invite the attention of the public to their fresh assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Broadcloths of British, Green and Brown colors; also, and Beaver Cloths; also Wool Proofs; Blue, Brown, Drab, Fancy Mixed and Water Proof Cammises and Sattinets; Blue and Black Silk Velvet; Cut and Figured Velvets; Valen-super colors; Printed Saxonies; Moulin de Laines; English, French and American Prints; Copperplates; Gro de Orleans, Gro de Naples and Gro de Swiss Silk; also Synchaw and Florence Silk; Black and Green Fine Alpines; Linens; Gloves and Hose; Flannels of various colors; Frocking; Colored Cambric and Laces; Linen Cambric; Edinboro and Plaid Shawls; and a variety of articles, together with a good assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, all of which will be sold low for cash or short credit.

Quincy, Nov. 9. *tf*

## Artificial Flowers.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received the most recent patterns for MILITARY and the most desirable articles for the present and coming season, will be happy to wait on all who will please favour her with their patronage. She has now on hand Linen Cambric and Long Lawn, Linen Cambrie Pocket Handkerchiefs, Imitation Hankie-ers, Elegant Wrought Muslin and Cambrie Edgings and Insertions, Black Brussels Edging, Black and White Blond Quilling and Edgings, Fancy Silks and Satins of almost every colour, Changeable Gro de Algiers for Bonnets, and an entire new style of Ribbons, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Velvets, Alpines and good Black Silk, and will continue to keep ready made Mourning and Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Capes, Collars, etc.

Florine and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and American Bonnets.

Now selling some of her old stock of Bonnets and Ribbons very cheap.

Quincy, Oct. 19. *tf*

## Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc, from the above premises.

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7. *tf*

## Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, and the Throat; of the Lungs, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocelitis and Cancerous Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick head-ache, Flatulence, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors INCURABLE. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DISEASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13. *tf*

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in the country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fancies, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best works with criticism and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

WE have, however, numbered ourselves among those who believed that "ALIBERT'S HAIR TONIC," sold by Dr. Jayne, was a valuable medicine, many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen but the fulsome pus of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, mangle all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to culture so barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic, and, according to his directions applied it. During the first week, the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and, covering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, though luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and, to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," than the cited was not one of temporary baldness, nor sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, Oct. 21, 1838.

Prepared only by Dr. JAYNE, No. 29, South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale in this town by CALEB GILL, Jr.; in Plymouth by W. Warren.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic.

WE have, however, numbered ourselves among those who believed that "ALIBERT'S HAIR TONIC," sold by Dr. Jayne, was a valuable medicine, many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen but the fulsome pus of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, mangle all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to culture so barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic, and, according to his directions applied it.

During the first week, the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and, covering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, though luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and, to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," than the cited was not one of temporary baldness, nor sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, Oct. 21, 1838.

Prepared only by Dr. JAYNE, No. 29, South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale in this town by CALEB GILL, Jr.; in Plymouth by W. Warren.

Blacksmithing.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the firm and the public in general, with which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 22. *tf*

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest price, may be had of the Agents.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 6. *tf*

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

## Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleuritis, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, the difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands into premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is also cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease—Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands into premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is also cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease—Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness.

It always cures ASTHMA—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of Children, from fifteen to an hour's time. It immediately subsides the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "CONSUMPTION," have been restored to perfect health by it.

Rev. JONATHAN GOING, D. D. President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Dilks of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.

Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.—A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles.—Dr. Hamilton of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

The following certificate is from a practicing Physician, and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1825.

Dr. Jayne—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pain and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.  
Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogized. On trial of them in my own family, and of some personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack nostrums—but skillfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in the city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the disease.

Having had opportunity to observe the effects of purgation as promulgated by the North American College of Physicians, it is a strong reiterated purging will cure disease, but that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be STRENGTHENED by ACTIVITY? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the body, but in the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this simple plan in the cure of disease, most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow me; cease using those material medicines, which serve only to load the wheel of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being trusted to our consciences, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body, all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill

# QUINCY PATRIOT.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

17 Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.  
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MISCELLANY.

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS.

Annexed are the remarks of Mr. Adams on the subject of abolition petitions, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 22d, 1840.

Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, offered the following:

*Resolved*. That the following be added to the standing rules of this House, to be numbered the 21st.

"Every petition, presented by the Speaker or by any member, with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received, unless objection be made to its reception for special reasons; and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, *Shall the petition be rejected?* and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

Mr. Adams said it was his intention to detain the House but for a short period; indeed, he had been much inclined to suffer the question on the resolution, which after many attempts he had at length succeeded in presenting to the House, to be taken without debate. The proposition, said Mr. A., is a very simple one, and relates to the reception of petitions presented to this House on any and all subjects. It is not confined to petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; nor to any other of that class of petitions, commonly known by the name of abolition petitions; a term exceedingly indefinite in itself, and in regard to which this House has had a ten days debate without coming to any understanding as to what is meant by it. I shall not now enter upon that subject at all, nor shall I discuss the subject of abolition, nor of slavery, nor of the slave trade in any form. If I were to do so, I should think it necessary to enlarge the field very much. As it is, a vast amount of time has been expended without coming to an issue of any consequence whatever to this House or to the country. I say this because, on the propositions relating to memorials on abolition, the classes of those memorials are so very imperfectly defined that no man in this house knows what memorials would be received, and what would be rejected, under any of the resolutions which have been offered. To exemplify: the first class of these memorials pray for the abolition of slavery and of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. Well, gentlemen have wasted their eloquence in making constitutional objections against the reception of such memorials by this House, contending that Congress has no power to legislate on that subject. Admit that, (which I do not,) but supposing it is a valid reason for the rejection of all petitions on this subject, there is another class which pray for the abolition of slavery and of the slave-trade in the Territory of Florida. What becomes of all these constitutional objections when the question relates to the Territories? That case presents a different question, and must be met by a different argument. Supposing, however, both these classes of memorials to be included in your resolution, there is still another class which pray that no new State shall be admitted into the Union whose constitution tolerates the existence of slavery. Not one of the arguments which we have supposed valid against the other classes of petitions applies to this class; and supposing you to exclude all which relate to slavery in the District or in the Territory, that does not exclude these, and as soon as one of them shall be presented, the whole subject of slavery and of the slave trade will be as completely open to discussion as it would have been on the other classes of memorials. A fourth class relates to the admission of the Territory of Florida as a slave State. Congress has the constitutional power to admit or not to admit; the question then arises, shall Florida be received or not received? And here again is the whole subject open to discussion, but I say that these memorials throw the whole subject open as much as any of those which have been specified in the resolution under discussion. But, besides all these, there is another and a distinct class of petitions which pray for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Hayti. I do not believe that it is

in the mind of any gentleman in this House to raise a constitutional question on that subject. It is indisputably in the power of Congress to act on such a prayer; and when such a memorial shall be brought up here, the whole subject of slavery and of the slave trade is as fully open for discussion as it could have been on a petition praying for the abolition of slavery in this District. I will not go further; but I put it to gentlemen who complain of the waste of time, and of the agitation in the country, occasioned by the reception of abolition memorials, to inquire of themselves, and answer to themselves, how long they think that the discussion of slavery and of the slave trade can be excluded from this House? I ask whether they expect to suppress that discussion here by refusing to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Supposing a resolution passes that petitions on this specific subject shall be excluded, you do not get rid of the general subject; it goes further.

I ask again, is there here any individual who has the slightest fear of any member

rising in his place and offering a resolution to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia? I wish they would only

allow it to be done, that they may see what

number of votes can be obtained in support of such a proposition. I say this in kindness to the South; if their object is to put down petitions of that character, I do in my conscience

believe that the first thing they should do is to

admit them to be presented. If, out of the

whole two hundred and forty votes, such a

measure receives ten, I shall be much surprised.

As to myself, I have long ago professed

my belief on the subject. From the time that

I first entered this House, which is now, I think

between eight and nine years, I have always

declared that I am not prepared for the immediate abolition of slavery in this District; and

since the adjournment of the last Congress I

have explicitly and publicly avowed my sentiments on that matter to the very petitioners

who pray for it, and who have sent me their

memorials to be presented here. With the ex-

ception of my friend from Vermont, over the

way, (Mr. Slade,) who I am obliged to believe

is prepared for such a measure, I do not know

another gentleman in this House who I think

would go for it. There may be many others;

I do not say there are not; but I do not myself

know of one, nor do I believe that ten votes

could be got for such a proposition in this

House. And even my friend from Vermont

himself, whose able argument against slavery,

delivered last week, was not as much attended

to in this House as it will be by this nation—

even he, who, I believe, once offered to intro-

duce a bill for that object, declared to us, in that

argument, that abolitionists generally attributed

far more importance to the measure than

himself did. I take it for granted that he would

vote for such a measure, but I think it at the

same time extremely likely that, when the

House came to be divided, he would find him-

self in the "glorious minority of one." I say

again to gentlemen of the South, if you want

peace, if your object is to allay agitation, if

you want to see what is the real opinion of

the Representatives of the North, be they whigs

or administration men, offer yourselves, or get

some one else to offer, a resolution for the im-

mediate abolition of slavery in this District, and

call the yeas and nays upon it—then you will

understand what is our feeling on that subject

and what is the feeling of our constituents. As

maters now stand, we often hear one of the

gentlemen of the South speak our own opinions

more nearly than any one from the North. I

believe that this is true in most cases. But

what I now say is, that you cannot suppress a

discussion on slavery by suppressing petitions

for its abolition in this District; and what I

say of one class of petitions I say of them all.

I have now in my drawer not less than a hun-

dred and fifty of them, waiting till we shall be

allowed an opportunity to present them to the

House, and I will here say that I think these

petitioners have ground to inquire of this House

how it happened that, while the reception of

petitions is pre-eminently and most emphatically

the business of this House, we have been

fifty days in session, and yet the Representa-

tives from only two States have been permitted

to present the petitions of their constituents.

I have petitions of great importance on other

subjects, entirely distinct from abolition, which

I am waiting to present here, but I cannot, be-

cause this question is now brought up, and the

House is openly called upon to suppress the

right of petition; and we are here debating

from day to day, about excluding one petty class

of petitions relating to an object for which none

would vote if they were received. I hope to

be discharged from the responsibility of con-

cerning this time of the House on such a matter

as this. I have been charged with it. The

House has been heretofore debating for weeks,

and I have been most unjustly charged with it,

but I cannot be charged with it now. I say to

this House and to this nation, that I have no

part of the blame. Who is the responsible per-

son upon a debate which has occupied eight or

ten days? On the 30th of December, almost im-

mediately after the House was organized, (or

rather, let me say, organized in part, for we are

not more than half organized to this hour,) a

gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) whom I

am sorry not to see in his place, and for the

cause of whose absence I am still more sorry,

presented a resolution which I believe is identi-

cally the same with that now before the House.

He presented it out of order—contrary to the

rules—so that he was obliged to move that the

rules be suspended for its introduction; but he

could not carry that motion. There was the

first step in this matter. At that time not a

single petition had yet been presented. There

was the beginning of this debate. The next

day he renewed his motion, and it again failed.

The gentleman then gave notice to the House

that he would renew the same motion every day

of the session till the object should be granted.

I thought at that time that it was not in order

to repeat a proposition which had once been

repeated, but the Chair ruled otherwise. The

gentleman, however, thought better of the matter,

as most of us ought to do in regard to what

we often say in the heat of debate, and he did

not renew his motion; but, not satisfied with

the stoppage which had thus been put to an ex-

citing debate, a colleague of the gentleman (Mr.

Coles) offered another resolution on the same

subject, in these words:

"All petitions, memorials, and papers touching the

abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or trans-

fering of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the

United States, shall, upon their presentation, be laid

on the table without being debated, printed, read, or

referred, and no further action whatever shall be had

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### VARIETY.

**MARRIAGE BETWEEN MOTHER AND SON.** The following extraordinary story is related by a Paris paper:—"About twenty years ago, a girl in one of the departments, although not fifteen years of age, was delivered of a male child, which she placed in the Foundling Hospital of the place, after having first made an indelible mark on its arm. She then came to Paris and entered into service. Having, after some years, accumulated about four thousand francs, her thoughts were turned towards her child, but, when she inquired for him, he had left the hospital, and no tidings could be obtained of him. A young soldier, attracted, probably, by her little fortune, recently paid his addresses to her, and they were soon married. On retiring to the nuptial chamber, she discovered on the arm of her husband the mark which she had made upon the arm of her child twenty years ago. The discovery led to an immediate *de facto* divorce, and a demand of nullity of marriage between mother and son has been presented to the tribunals.

**TORNADO AT MOBILE.** A tornado passed over Mobile on the 25th ult. which was very fatal in its effects. In the outskirts of the town the largest trees were torn up; chimneys were overthrown, and several buildings were blown down. Among its most melancholy results was the death of a woman who lived about three miles from the city. The house in which she dwelt was completely prostrated. The track of the tornado is supposed to have been fifty or a hundred yards in width. Fortunately, it passed the south west corner of the city without doing it any very material injury. The full extent of its effects, however, has not yet been learned. It is feared that the shipping in the bay has suffered considerably. During the height of the storm, the clouds were heaped in the west in magnificent sublimity—the wind roared furiously, and the hail fell as large almost as pigeon's eggs.

**LOCUSTS AT SEA.** The Essex Register recently published the following account, on the authority of a letter from the mate of a brig to his friends, that after having encountered a severe gale on the 13th September, when in latitude of eighteen degrees North, and the nearest land being over four hundred and fifty miles, they were surrounded for two days by large swarms of locusts, of a large size—and in the afternoon of the second day, in a squall from the north-west, the sky was completely black with them. They covered every part of the brig immediately, sails, rigging, cabin, etc. It is a little singular how they could have supported themselves in the air so long, as there was no land to the north west, for several thousand miles. Two days afterwards, the weather being moderate, the brig sailed through swarms of them floating dead upon the waters.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.** The Plattsburgh Republican states that the first Regiment of United States Artillery, the head quarters of which has been at that post for some two years, has been ordered to the Maine frontier.

It is estimated by the New York American, that the whole British effective force in the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is about twenty thousand men. This force is well armed, disciplined and accoutred, and provided with barracks, stores and every necessary supply. To cope with this force, the Americans have perhaps one thousand men, scattered along the frontier from Lake Superior to Eastport. The defences on the coast are nearly all in a dilapidated or unfinished state, and are totally unprepared for any sudden emergency.

**ANTI-SLAVERY PETITIONS.** The Liberator has published an imperfect list of anti-slavery petitions which were presented at the recent session of the Legislature in this State. As far as can be ascertained, the whole number of persons who have petitioned in relation to the admission of Florida into the Union as a slave State, is, males, 4356—females, 5153—total 12,539. Relating to the repeal of the marriage law, males, 2096—females, 5534—total, 7630. Relating to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, males, 6182—females, 10,643—total, 16,825. Relating to the gag-law of Congress, males, 1917—females, 145—total, 2062.

**ANOTHER RIOT ON THE CROTON WATERWORKS.** The Irish laborers employed on the Croton works at Harlem, near New York, to the number of three hundred, have turned out for higher wages, and commenced demolishing the aqueduct. The Mayor of the city called out the officers of the Jefferson Guards, a battalion of near a hundred men, all Germans, and many of them continental soldiers, and they were despatched to the scene of riot. If in the mean time the laborers continued the work of demolition, it is most probable that the labors of months have been destroyed. For this act of wantonness, they will be made to pay dearly. The mob was quelled.

**CAUTION.** It is stated that a little school girl recently bantered with her comrades that she could "skip a rope" one hundred times on one foot without stopping. She performed her boast, but it nearly proved fatal to her. She was taken into the school house, and from thence to her home, covered with blood. Not only was the foot on which she skipped bathed in blood, but it exuded through every pore of her skin, and stood in small drops all over her body, arms and face. She remained in an extremely dangerous state for several days, but is now recovering.

**UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.** A French gentleman living in New Orleans recently received a cork leg from Paris, upon trying on which a sad mistake was discovered in its construction.

The leg moves backward instead of forward, and every time the unfortunate gentleman steps forward with his real leg, the artificial one pulls him back again; so that the only way he can make use of the leg at all, is by strapping it on heel foremost, and so he is now seen, going through the streets with one foot pointed before and the other behind.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### BANKS AND BANKING.

MR. EDITOR—I have been much pleased with the remarks of a writer in your paper for the last five or six weeks, on the subject of "Banks and Banking," over the signature of "Braintree," and I regret to see in his last communication that he proposes to take leave of the subject. I was in hopes that a writer who appears to understand his subject so well would have continued to edify your readers by his remarks, for I have heard but one opinion expressed with regard to those communications, and that is of high commendation. Whoever the writer may be, he certainly has shown more knowledge of the subject upon which he has written, produced stronger arguments in proof of his positions, and evinced greater candour in his remarks than any other writer in your paper upon that subject, which has attracted my notice. I consider such communications far more valuable and useful to the community than those containing so much personal abuse, sarcasm and crimination, which so often find their way into your, as well as many other newspapers. The writer's purpose seems to have been, to show the safety and utility of a bank currency, and it appears to me that every candid and unprejudiced mind, who has had any experience or observation of business affairs and of trade, must be convinced of the importance and necessity of banking institutions. For in my view the people can no more get along with the business of this great and growing country without a bank currency, by which I mean a mixed currency of paper and specie, than that they can exist without food, for in the one case as well as in the other they would wither and perish. The writer closes his last communication by saying, that "having thus established the two great points of the safety and utility of a bank currency, I leave it to the people to say whether they are prepared to abandon this beautiful system, so rich in blessings, so genial in its effect, so convenient in our business affairs, and adopt the crude and exploded notions of the dark ages, by returning to a hard money system." I trust that the people are not disposed to abandon the system, which is the very life book of their existence as a commercial and business people, until they are given a substitute which will be better than any thing yet proposed by those who are so utterly opposed to our banking system.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### WHO WILL ANSWER?

MR. EDITOR—I understand that a vote of thanks was passed at the town meeting in Randolph, to a gentleman of Braintree, for his services at their town meeting in distributing votes. Be so good, sir, as to ascertain the truth and publish the same that we may know whether justice has been done. BRAINTREE.

### UNFORTUNATE AND AFFECTING.

The daughter of a country curate being reduced, by the death of her father, to the hardness of seeking some mode of subsistence, could find no other than going into the service of an old female friend of her mother as her maid. Emelia (that was her name) had received from her parents the best education. She was handsome, had a very pleasing figure, was sensible, discreet, and of the most modest deportment. Unfortunately for her, a young gentleman of good fortune, who was a friend to the family with which she lived, frequently visited the house. The master and mistress keeping only one footman, poor Emelia, who generally assisted in serving the tea, had thus an opportunity of seeing the young man, and fell in love with him before she was aware of the progress of that sentiment in her heart. When she did perceive it, her reason induced her to oppose it, and she made many ineffectual efforts for that purpose; indeed so violent were her struggles that her health became seriously affected by them. Her mistress, who loved her tenderly, having consulted several physicians in vain, sent her to the house of a friend at twenty miles distance to try whether change of air would not be of service to her. The absence of the object of her affection, no doubt, contributed to her recovery. She returned to her mistress's; and having the same opportunity of seeing the young man as before, her passion revived. Firmly resolved to conquer or die, rather than give way to an attachment that increased in spite of her, she relapsed into the worst state of health.

The physicians not being able to discover the cause of her disorder, thought that she must be affected by some deep sorrow, and pronounced her in danger. Her afflicted mistress entreated her to entrust her with the secret; and to induce her to do so, told her the danger she was in; and promised not only not to betray her confidence, but to do her utmost to obtain the means necessary for her cure. Overcome by the affection of her mistress, she acknowledged her passion, begged her to conceal it from him who was the object of it; and received with resignation the news of her approaching dissolution, which would at least deliver her from an unfortunate passion that all her efforts had been unable to vanquish. Her mistress could not help informing her husband of the discovery. They agreed to sound the young man on the subject; and finding, by degrees, that he had observed the merit of Emelia, they prevailed upon him to pity her situation. He consented; asked to see her; (she being previously prepared for it by her mistress) entered into conversation with her, testified the greatest desire to see her health re-established; and even went so far as to say, that if she could recover, he would be happy to marry her—"Marry me!" cried she, raising her arms and fixing her eyes upon him. "Marry!" and throwing her head back, she instantly expired.

### SOWING SEEDS.

Most inexperienced gardeners are apt to be too lavish of seeds, particularly in sowing beds. It is, indeed, well to have plants enough for yourself and insects; but when more than these are crowded together, there is not only a waste of seed but an early injury inflicted upon the crop. Plants that are suffered to stand, even for two or three weeks before thinning, give each other a bad start to begin with, and the act of pulling or digging out the surplus ones often disturbs those that remain. Besides, people err when plants are young and small, in respect to the distances they may stand from each other. The plants look fair and thrifty, and they are unwilling to destroy more than seems absolutely necessary. The consequence is, they are left too thick. As they become large they are found to require more room than seemed necessary when they were young, and the whole crop is stunted. Carrots, for instance, are very small when they are young; and the seed being fine, too many are scattered in the drill. Perhaps you will thin them out to an inch or two apart, and then leave the bed to do its best for the season. They soon crowd each other, and you harvest a crop of little things. Carrots should never be left nearer than within four inches of each other. They will fill up the space, with large roots—and produce a more abundant crop. The same remarks will apply to most other vegetables.—*Maine Cultivator.*

### CAUTION TO THE CURIOUS.

When you enter a printing office, be sure to gawk about and read all the *manuscript* you can get your eyes on. It's very polite—very, and besides, who knows but that you may be able to detect some enormous villainy, and crush it in the bud? Isn't this a free country? and what business have printers with privacy, they are paid for publishing the news?

2. Be sure to pick up some of the types in the case and examine them, especially if you have not seen any before. Types are not too good to be looked at, are they? Throw them down again when you are done, into one of the boxes—no matter which. Printers shouldn't have so many little boxes all of the same size if they want folks to be particular.

3. Don't neglect the *press* I beg of you—it's an engine of vast importance to the world. Take hold of it—it was made to use. Pull the bar up; it's not such a mighty lever power, after all—when there is no form on. There, let go; guess it will go back itself, if those pesky springs are good for any thing. *Slam! bang!* "Good gracious! have I done any damage, baps even the eggs which may be left in the crannies of the bark.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APR. 11, 1840.

### QUINCY LYCEUM.

The twenty-fifth lecture before this institution was by the Rev. O. A. Brownson, on the progress of Humanity. It was a subject in which all the human race ought to be interested. He illustrated it by the education of a heathen or savage child and one taken from civilized society, and showed conclusively that the savage could not be brought to that high state of moral and intellectual refinement and cultivation that would equal the civilized, in a single generation. This is a truth that should be written as with a sunbeam upon the forehead of every parent who in any way prevents the most perfect and full development of the intellect, the moral and social powers of his child.

Yes, sir, you have probably put yourself to an expense of ten or twenty dollars for repairs to gratify your curiosity.—*Herkimer County Journal.*

### TREES AND INSECTS.

The following is extracted from a communication made to the Mayor of Boston by a gentleman of eminent talents in Natural Science, relative to the ravages of the Canker Worm. These insects commence their operations in the month of March or April. The annexed extract gives some of the expedients to prevent them in their ruinous work.

The expedients which have been tried to prevent the ascent of the female are numerous and various; but in general, consisting in the application of a girdle of some glutinous or liquid substance around the trunk of the tree. Troughs of tin or lead have been closely applied around the trunk to be kept filled with liquid, generally water with a stratum of oil to prevent evaporation; and many have succeeded in this way. In other cases, in the autumn, girdles of the burrs of the burdock have been found effectual. Teazles have been applied in the same manner with success. Tar has been the substance most extensively used; and when carefully and perseveringly employed, as every other method must be to ensure success, has secured the object sought.

When a gardener has a few favorite fruit trees to secure, it is of little comparative importance how troublesome or how expensive the mode adopted may be. But in a case where a great many trees are to be guaranteed, a method admitting of despatch and economy, as well as security, is a matter of great consideration. With these objects in view, I have no hesitation in recommending the application of tar, as preferable to any other method hitherto employed. That it has been effectual, multitudes can attest; and as to the facility with which it can be employed, I know of no other method to be selected in preference: and none on the whole more economical.

The usual mode of applying tar is well known. Sometimes it is applied directly to the tree, and sometimes a strip of bagging or coarse cloth of some kind is first applied, and the tar is laid upon this. Two sources of failure are incident to this method. It may be possible, at some parts, for the insect to crawl beneath the canvass, on account of the inequalities of the bark. Or, the tar may be of such a quality, or so seldom applied, that its surface will become glazed and afford a ready passage for the insects; and still more, their multitudes may be such that those enraged will at last form a bridge for others to pass over them; indeed, this is found to occur not unfrequently.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. The annual election in this State took place on Monday last, and the ground was manfully contested by both parties. The whig candidate for Governor, Ellsworth, had 30,371 votes; and Niles, the democratic candidate, had 25,778, leaving a whig majority of 4,593. Last year the whig majority was about 1400. The whigs have also carried all the Senators but two, and three fourths of the Representatives.

**ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.** The Legislature of Ohio has passed resolutions setting forth that Great Britain is making encroachments upon our territory, beyond the Rocky Mountains, and calling upon the general government to interpose for the protection of the interests of the United States in that quarter.

**A VALUABLE STONE.** An individual in North Carolina advertises a stone which will cure persons bitten by venomous reptiles and mad-dogs. It has been used for years, and never failed of success. Terms for a bite of a snake or spider, five dollars—bit for a mad dog, twenty dollars—the money refunded if a cure is not made.

**REV. JOHN PIERPONT.** This faithful champion of temperance and equal rights is again in trouble. At a recent meeting of his society, it was voted by a majority of thirteen, to request an ecclesiastical council to determine whether his services were longer useful or necessary.

**QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY.** This company will parade on Monday next in honor of their fiftieth anniversary, accompanied by a portion of the Mechanic's Band of Randolph. It is understood that the company will dine at the Town Hall, at which the past officers, etc. are invited.

**NEW BEDFORD ELECTION.** At the late election for municipal officers, the whigs triumphed by a majority of nearly five hundred. The whole number of votes cast by the democrats was three—they had resolved not to attend the meeting.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.** "J." of Boston, "Samuel," etc., have been received and will claim early notices.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

About the year 1834, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.

**NEW YORK CITY.** New York city has been divided into seventy-three election districts, under the new Registry Law.

**PROVIDENCE.** Providence has chosen two hundred and twenty-four delegates to the Whig Young Men's Convention to be held at Baltimore in May next.

**THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.** The Hon. Daniel Webster is at present on a visit to his friends in Boston.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** There has been a fight in the Pennsylvania House of Assembly between two of its members. Spitting in the face and boxing ensued to the disgrace of the State and of both parties. A committee has been appointed to examine into the fact and report to the House.

**ON TUESDAY next, the charter election in the city of New York takes place. The election, according to the provisions of the new Registry act, will be completed in one day.**

**THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.** The National Intelligencer says, that by letters from the West, they expect by every mail to here to the death of the venerable Hugh L. Whise, late a Senator in Congress.

**BOTH OF THE UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM CONNECTICUT ARE DETHRONED.** Both of the United States Senators from Connecticut are dethroned from their seats by severe indisposition. Mr. Beets is dangerously ill, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

**THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT MOBILE.** The municipal election at Mobile has resulted in favor of the whigs by a majority of 144. Last year they were in a minority by 353 votes. The Mayor, six out of the eight Aldermen, and the eight Council men are whigs. The democrats have elected but two Aldermen.

**AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.** On Monday last the people of this state held meetings to decide whether they would ratify the articles of amendment of the State Constitution, which had been adopted by two successive Legislatures, altering the basis of the Senate from property to population, and reducing the number of Representatives. But very little interest was taken in Boston on the subject, as the small vote evinces, which was for its ratification 1139, against it 151. The amendment has probably been carried in the State by an overwhelming majority.

**A FAITHFUL SENTINEL.** The correspondent of the New York Express states, that during the recent extraordinary session of the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams was thirty hours in his seat, with the exception of a few moments spent in the morning in partaking of some light refreshment within the walls of the Capitol. All told he was not thirty minutes out of his seat!

**A NEW REPUBLIC ORGANIZED.** Advises from Mexico state that the federal army have retired to Guero on the Rio Grande, and organized a new government for the Republic of Rio Grande. The new government calls for volunteer aid, and offers liberal bounties and grants of land. The property of the churches and convents will be applied to the payment of volunteers.

**ANOTHER NOMINATION.** The Anti-Slavery National Convention, which has been sitting at Albany the past week, have nominated for President of the United States, James G. Birney of New York; for Vice President, Thomas Earle of Pennsylvania. It is said that the Abolitionists of this State will get up a third electoral ticket.

**DANGER OF SLAVERY.** The Conservative, a paper printed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in an article on the probability of a war between Great Britain and the United States, says:

A few regiments of free West India blacks might operate successfully among the slave population of the Southern States; and the Indians of Florida and the West would need no solicitation to lend all the aid in their power to Britain.

**MARRIED.** In this town, by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. HIRAM G. WHITING to Miss MARY ANN LEWIS.

In Duxbury, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. GEORGE W. BROOKS, late of this town, to Mrs. MARY ANN WHITING, of the former place.

In Boston, Mr. OWEN HUFF to Miss ABIGAIL B. ARNOLD of this place.

With the above notices we were well remembered. The happy couple have our warmest wishes for a long life of uninterrupted enjoyment and prosperity.

In Lynn, Charles A. Cummings, Esq., of this town, to Miss Frances M. Bowler of the former place.

In Scituate, Mr. Hubbard Litchfield to Miss Martha Litchfield.

**Just Received.** E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Muil Swiss Muslims, India Swiss, the 64 and 44 wide; Jacquot do; Wash Black Lace; Wash Silk do; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy

HER BOUNDARY QUESTION. The Legislature has passed resolutions setting forth that Great Britain is making encroachments upon our territory, the Rocky Mountains, and calling upon the government to interpose for the protection of the United States in that quarter.

DEARABLE STONE. An individual in North Carolina writes a snake stone, which will cure persons by poisonous reptiles and mad-dogs. It has been for years, and never failed of success. For a bite of a snake or spider, five dollars—of a mad dog, twenty dollars—the money received is not made.

JOHN PIERPOINT. This faithful champion of peace and equal rights is again in trouble. At a meeting of his society, it was voted by a majority of thirteen, to request an ecclesiastical council to decide whether his services were longer useful or not.

NEW LIGHT INFANTRY. This company will parade next in honor of their fiftieth anniversary, accompanied by a portion of the Mechanic's Randolph. It is understood that the company at the Town Hall, at which the past officers are invited.

BEDFORD ELECTION. At the late election several officers, the whigs triumphed by a majority of five hundred. The whole number of persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

#### NOTICES.

The first meeting of the Harrison Association of Milton will be held at the Meeting-house, near the Rail-way, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock. Associations in the neighboring towns are requested to send delegates.

GEORGE PENNIMAN, Rec. Sec.

The Whig Young Men of the Twelfth Congressional District are invited to meet at the Whig Reading Room, in Plymouth, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th inst., at seven o'clock in the evening, to select Delegates to represent them in the National Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 4th of May next, to respond to the nomination of HARRISON & TYLER. By order of the District Committee.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE is this day (April 1st) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to George B. Nightingale who is duly authorized to settle the same, and who will continue the business at the stand of the late firm.

#### Dissolution.

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WILLIAM S. UNDERWOOD,  
GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.  
Quincy, April 4. 3w

#### List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Apr. 1, 1840.

A. Moses B. Abbot, Levi B. Joseph, J.  
Obed Allen, L.  
B. Alfred Loring, M.  
James Babcock, C.  
John Coulton, John Mulford, William Monroe,  
Joseph Church, Alfred Master, O.  
John Chadwick, 4, Miss Mary Chamberlin, J. S. Osburn, P.  
D. Charles Durgin, Nathaniel Pittie, Frederic Price, R.  
Miss Sarah Dunbar, F.  
William Farwell, Abraham Rich, S.  
G. John B. Glover, E. C. Sargent, John Spear, Levi S. Swain, U.  
H. Ziba Hawkes, Miss Bridget Usher, 2, Miss U.  
Rev. Mr. Huntington, W.  
Mr. George Hemsworth, Warren Whitcher,  
John P. Hunter, Capt. William Wilson,  
William G. Henry, Miss Clarissa Wentworth,  
F. Hardwick, Jr., John Whitcher,  
Mrs. Mary Howard, Daniel French, Postmaster.  
Quincy, April 4. 3w

#### List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, Apr. 1, 1840.

C. Elmira Cook, Eliza Nash, N.  
Sarah Clark, P.  
Eliza S. Cook, E. Pratt, Elizabeth Pope  
Thomas Carroll, R.  
G. Hosea J. Gardner, Jacob Richards, Jr., Increase Robinson  
H. Abner Holbrook, Jr., S.  
Albert Humphrey, Lorenzo Smith  
M. Harriet S. Marden, M. S. Stetson  
L. Lucy Loud, Ambrose Salisbury  
Bartlett Loud, Nathaniel Shaw & Co.  
T. Jeremiah Y. Tift  
John Tirrell  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster.  
Weymouth, April 4. 3w

#### Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

#### COSTIVENESS & DYSPSEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lossiness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being so easily introduced, they may be taken at any time, and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafarers, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—“I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine.” The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his name.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

THESE Lozenges enjoy the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, April 23. 3w

#### For Sale,

A CANOE, used for Gunning, with Coys and other appurtenances. Apply to ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, April 11. 1w

#### Pew for Sale or to Let.

WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th of April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the claims of the heirs of a deceased person, Pews No. 1 and 35 in the Universalist Meeting-house in Quincy.

Also—At the same time and place, the following Pews in said Meeting-house will be let at auction, viz: Nos. 5, 14, 26, 27, 41, 53, 54.

Quincy, April 11. 1w

#### Just Received,

OPEN, Boiler and Ash DOORS, and an assortment of HOLLOW WARE, which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. For sale at the Tin Ware shop of ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, April 4. 1w

#### Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mill Swiss Muslin, India Swiss, the 6-4 and 4-4 wide; Jacomet do.; Wash Black Lace; Black Silk do.; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies.

Quincy, Jan. 11. 1w

#### Goodwin's Town Officer.

A NEW EDITION of Goodwin's Town Officer, conformed to the Revised Statutes, for sale at QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, March 14. 3w

#### Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Quincy, Feb. 29. 1w

#### QUINCY PATRIOT.

#### John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several year's experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in a faithful manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 25. 1w

#### Cooking Stoves.

THE subscribers have for sale Hathaway's Patent

Hot Air Cooking Stoves. These Stoves are said to be superior to any thing of the kind yet invented.

They are so constructed that they may be used in summer without any disagreeable effects from the heat, and in winter (by changing the position of the Stove) the same fuel will produce a very great amount of heat in the room.

As evidence of the neatness and convenience of these Stoves we offer the following recommendation of Rev. Dr. Daniel Leach, formerly of this town, selected from a great number of testimonies we have seen, given by different individuals who have used this kind of Stove.

J. G. HATHAWAY. Sir—In answer to your inquiries respecting the Stove I procured of you a short time since, I have no hesitation in saying that it is, in my opinion, decidedly superior to every other cooking stove which I have seen. It is a very simple one from experiments which I have made, I am satisfied with it, and admirably fitted for every kind of cooking; and that there is a saving of one half of the fuel usually consumed in stoves of the same dimensions. In fine, I consider it “ne plus ultra” of human invention in cooking stoves.

ROXBURY, April 26, 1839.

The above Stoves will be sold as low as they can be bought of the Agent in Boston, and any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine them.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Dec. 21. 1w

#### Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly on hand and

offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28. 1w

#### Rohan Potatoes.

THE subscriber offers for sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes for seed.

JOSEPH BURRELL.

Quincy, March 14. 4w

OTIS, BROADERS & CO., of Boston, and MORTON & GRISWOLD, of Louisville, have recently issued a series of School Books, entitled

\$2189 45, making the whole claims \$2985 50.

and the administration of his estate \$2189 45 to satisfy said

claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are Elisha P. Hollis, George P. Hollis and Susannah A. Hollis, minor children of said deceased, and the several creditors of the said deceased who have proved their claims before the Commissioners of Insolvency. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$2189 45.

MINOTT THAYER, Adm.

Copy attest,—J. H. CORN, Register.

THE FIRST READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

THE SECOND READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

THE THIRD READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

THE FOURTH READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

TO this series, the publishers respectfully

ask the attention of teachers, parents and the public generally. It is believed to be an important improvement, and will afford the greatest advantages to teachers and pupils of all schools where they are introduced. Their design is—

1. To cultivate the art of reading in an easy, distinct and pleasing manner.

2. To stimulate the thinking faculties, by making the pupil understand what he reads, and by interesting his feelings in the subjects.

3. To cultivate the sentiments of justice, truth, candor, kindness and charity.

These works are now introduced in some of our leading schools. The following are among the numerous notices of them, received from various sources.

These books have been prepared with great care, by one of long practice and great skill in the communication of knowledge to the young. The volumes of the series are well fitted to the end for which they were designed.—*Annals of Education*.

We have examined these Readers with great care. The result is an opinion that, in many respects, they are superior to all preceding school-readers, and in none inferior.—*Louisville Advertiser*.

The series is well calculated to give impetus to the mental powers, to develop the moral faculties and improve the manners. In practical execution, these books surpass all others of the kind which have been designed.—*New York Star*.

These admirable school books are, if we mistake not, destined to supersede all other similar publications in our seminaries for the instruction of the young.

*New York Sun*.

On a full examination and comparison, our conviction is, that these books are better calculated than any others we know to make good readers, to establish the habit of reading with the full concentration of the mind, and at the same time to convey useful knowledge, impart virtuous sentiments, and cultivate the taste.

*Louisville Journal*.

These books are the inductive order, so arranged as to lead the pupil on step by step, and cause him to be astonished when he reaches the Fourth Reader that he has learned so much with so little trouble.

*Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel*.

We think that, in interesting matter for children, clearness and intelligibility, and purity of sentiment, these are unequalled by any works now in use in our schools.

*Baptist Standard*.

The strong excitement afforded to this exercise of the intellect in the youthful reader, throughout the whole of this series, cannot fail, we think, to secure the beneficial influence of this principle, in a degree not hitherto generally attained.—*Hartford Congregationalist*.

We would express in a most qualified manner our opinion in favor of the little volumes before us. They are superior to any thing of the kind we have ever before examined.—*New York Letter*.

We are constrained to say that the volumes now before us strike us as a great improvement upon the various works of the kind which have hitherto appeared.

Some of the lessons are indeed models of composition for children—simple and lively, sometimes humorous and sometimes pathetic.—*New World, N. Y.*

We can and do most sincerely commend this series to the attention of all persons interested in education.

*Troy Whig*.

Extracts of Letters from Teachers.

They are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended.

LANG COTTON.

I fully concur in the above.

T. CROSBY, JR.

I should rejoice to see these works universally introduced into our schools.

R. HEWITT, *Hudson Academy*.

They cannot fail to have the happiest effect on the youthful mind.

## POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## STANZAS.

The following lines were written by request—the writer had no personal knowledge of the gifted child taken early death his friends were so suddenly called to deplore—but a deep sympathy cannot but be felt by all who can appreciate the rare endowments which characterized his brief career.

Marcus Edward Colburn died in Dorchester of scarlet fever, aged 10 years.

Full kindly wert thou taken  
Child of a promise rare,  
Oh, 'twas not formed, that heart of thine,  
To struggle with earth's care.

But hope with pinion drenched in tears,  
Mourns o'er her broken bow ;  
And genius is bending low.

For rich the gifts which nature's hand  
Had lavish round thee strewn,  
And music lent its magic charm,  
And claimed thee for its own.

And hoary men on thy young form  
Bent low with wondering gaze,  
As thy sweet voice in gushing song  
Breathed forth its thrilling lays.

Even angels, on earth's missions sent,  
Might paused on folded wings,  
When skilful as a master hand  
They fingers swept the strings.

But now a higher, nobler song  
They ransomed soul inspries,  
It joins the minstrelsy of heaven—  
It strikes the golden lyres.

What were the thoughts that filled thy soul  
When entering on its rest,—  
As on thy ravished ear was borne  
The anthems of the blest?

For strains, more sweet than human voice,  
Hath power or skill to swell,  
From harps untouched by mortal hand,  
On thy rapt vision fell.

But agonizing was the stroke  
Which thy high promise crushed,  
And shrinkingly the hand of love  
Consigned thee back to dust.

Yet not in vain—oh, not in vain,  
This silver cord was riven,  
If on those hearts in ruin laid  
Has dawned the peace of Heaven.

In sorrows' heated furnace,  
The spirit purifies;  
Trial which leads us heaven-ward,  
Are blessings in disguise.

Braintree, April 1st, 1840. AUGUSTA.

## ANECDOTES.

CANDID.—"You've visited my daughter a long time, said an anxious mother to a young gentleman. 'What are your intentions, sir?'

"Honorable, entirely so," said the gentleman, "I intend backing out, as coachmen say."

"Do you, do you? backing out, ha! and pray, sir, what may be your reason for deceiving the poor girl in this way?"

"I have several," said our friend.

"Well name one, if you can, you imp of Satan—you little-wasted, knock-kneed, pale-faced, no whiskered doily—your thing, you scrap, you—"

"Your daughter," said he, interrupting her, "don't wear her bustle right. I have seen it one sided. Her dress maker tells me she is padded in one of the dozen places, and wears two pairs of stays—her false teeth don't suit her, and she puts castor oil on her wig. Madam, I can't stand such carelessness—you'll let me off now, I reckon."

The old woman did let him off, for in two minutes she and her daughter were seen streaking it down street, probably to tear out the eyes of the dress maker.

COERCIVE REFUSAL.—A gentleman, having prevailed upon a young lady, to whom he was engaged, to give him her miniature, promised his in return, as soon as she should find a good artist. The lovers meanwhile had quarreled. The gentleman desirous of making his peace, said, "I have just seen a fine miniature; mine shall be executed next week, if you say so." "It is a matter of equal indifference to me," she replied, "which is executed, you or your miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

"WE RIN." A young man and a female once upon a time stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female, by inquiring how far she had travelled that day. "Travelled!" exclaimed the stranger, somewhat indignantly, "we didn't travel! WE RIN."

A WITTY AUTHOR.—A gentleman accosted a lady in the street with "My dear, I have been at your house—I have placed my life in your hands." "You amaze me; what has happened, speak?" answered the lady. "Only, my dear, having written and published my *Memoirs* I have left a copy for your acceptance," replied the gentleman.

SPORTING.—A gentleman on circuit, narrating some extravagant feats in the sporting way, mentioned among other achievements, that he had lately shot thirty-three hares before breakfast. "Thirty-three hares!" exclaimed his hearer, "ounds, sir, then you must have been firing at a wig."

EXPECTATIONS REALIZED.—An old toper, who was frequently told that he did not reform, the devil would certainly carry him off alive, was taken when drunk, to a tanner's, and wrapped in a wet hide, over which some boughs were piled and set on fire. Aroused by the heat, he was exclaimed in a very melancholy tone, "just as I expected; in hell, by my stars."

IRISH LANGUAGE.—An Irishman who had just landed, said the first bit of meat he ate in this country, "was a roasted potato; and if you don't believe me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket now."

WELL ANSWERED.—A celebrated wit was asked why he did not marry a lady to whom he was much attached. "I know no reason," replied he, "except the great regard we have for each other."

KISSING.—"Well, miss," said a schoolmaster, "can you decline a kiss?" "Yes, sir," said the girl, dropping a peevish courtesy, I can—but I hate to, most plausibly."

## Notice.

E. PACKARD & CO. invite the attention of the public to their fresh assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Broadcloths of Blue, Black, Green and Brown colors; Pilots and Beaver Cloths; also Water Proof Cloth; Blue, Brown, Drab, Fancy Mixed and Water Proof Cassimeres and Sattines; Blue and Black Silk Velvet; Cut and Figure Velvets; Valen- cia and Figure Satinexes; English and Laines; English, French and American Prints; Copperplates; English, French and Naples and Grode Swiss Silk; also Sychaw and Florence Silk; Black and Green Fine Alpines; Linens; Gloves and Hoses; Flannels of various colors; Frocking; Colored Cambrics; Bish- ops Lawn; Book Muslin and Lace; Black Lace Veils; Linen Cambrics; Edinboro and Plaid Shawls, and a variety of other articles, together with a good assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, all of which will be sold low for cash or short credit.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

## Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach lands, removed by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid landing from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

Rev. JONATHAN GOING, D. D. President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Dilks of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.—Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of Consumption by one bottle of this medicine, lady also of Consumption, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles. Dr. Hamilton of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar- selle and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

## Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncopé, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the heart; Strife, Rupture and Malignant Disease of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocel and Cancerous Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Head-ache, flatulence, soreness of the eyes; Hystericks, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Suppression and other diseases of the womb; and the like. Dr. Babcock, of Philadelphia, has written a full account of this medicine, and has given it to the public.

Dr. Jayne—I have been using your Expectorant extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pains and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

## Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Inflammation and Soresness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and BREAST, can do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is an ugly swelling thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Throat, & difficulty of breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and BREAST, can do attest to its usefulness.

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It disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints have their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, as Fevers, Rheumatism, Intermittent, Erysipelas, Gout, &c., Apoplexy, & death, and so on.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar- selle and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

## Indian Purgative Pills.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, upstairs.

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## QUINCY PATRIOT.

The operator takes two balls of fine cotton, on which he pours a solution of nitric acid, being sixteen parts to one of acid, and then rubs it with a circular motion, every where and evenly over the plate; with the other ball the plate is then rubbed dry. This is done three times and then the surface is ready to receive the vapor of Iodine. The Iodine is in a shallow, wide-mouthed cup, covered over with a very wide woven gauze, and placed at the bottom of a wooden box. The plate is then put upon a ledge near the top of the box, with the prepared face downwards, and the lid is close shut. From this time all the operations must be conducted as nearly in the dark as the operator can allow himself to see in. In about ten minutes the vapor of Iodine has communicated to the prepared surface of the plate a tint of deep gold color, and is now fit to be placed in the Camera Obscura.

On taking the plate out of the Iodine box, it is immediately covered with a thick dark baize to protect it from moisture and the attack of light, until placed in a proper position to receive the required reflection. The camera obscura is then properly adjusted to the object, and the plate is inserted. It remains there during the space of from eight to fifteen minutes, according to the state of the atmosphere, and the strength of the light, when the picture will be completed. The length of time must be an effort of the judgment and experience, it cannot at once be given as a rule; of course the plate cannot be removed from the camera until this part of the operation be completed, and, during the time this is in progress, there ought not to be the least shaking or vibrating in the vicinity of the instrument.

When the plate, now containing the impression is withdrawn from the camera obscura, it is placed in a box, as in the operation of the Iodine, at the bottom of which is a quantity of mercury. To the bottom of this box a spirit lamp, lighted, is applied, and kept there until the temperment of the mercury be at sixty-five degrees of Reaumur, when the lamp is withdrawn. In a very few minutes, the vapor of mercury is sufficiently spread over the surface of the plate, and it is withdrawn from thence.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

**THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION.** The history of our globe, as related by Moses, is not only distinguished for its brevity and beautiful simplicity, but it actually possesses high claims to consideration, viewed in the light of a scientific account of the physical changes it passed through before being in the occupancy of man.

Ineffectual efforts have been made, in every age, to establish theories explanatory of the original formation of the earth, which would be more satisfactory to those, who by reason of their great scientific knowledge, had the presumption to pretend that the Mosaic cosmogony could not be sustained, since discoveries are continually being made which show, that if the laws now in operation governing matter, have been in force since matter had existence, the first chapter in Genesis is not understood. Instead of being in want of the sustaining aid of science to prove its truth, it should be known that every day's progress in geology, harmonizes with the biblical account, and therefore our respect for that sacred record, if any is necessary, is increased and confirmed by the researches of the learned.

The imperfect state of the sciences till within the last fifty years, is one reason why no theory has been satisfactory, which has been brought down to our times. Since mineralogy, chemistry, botany, zoology and comparative anatomy have become certain sciences, the natural history of the globe has been undertaken anew, and by their agency, the interior of the earth, so long hermetically sealed to human vision, has been explored with untiring certainty, and the former condition of this planet now presumed to have been clearly and with accuracy explained by the geologist.

Thus enlarged, says the Rev. Mr. Buckland, "and provided with fit means of pursuing them, geology extends its researches into regions more vast and remote than come within the scope of any other physical science except astronomy. It not only comprehends the entire range of the mineral kingdom, but includes also, the history of innumerable extinct races of animals and vegetables, in each of which it exhibits evidences of design and contrivance and of adaptations to the varying conditions of lands and waters on which they were placed; and beside all these, it discloses an anterior prospective accommodation of the mineral elements to existing tribes of plants and animals, and more especially to the uses of man. Evidences like these make up a history of a high and ancient order—unfolding records of the operations of the almighty author of the universe, written by the finger of God himself upon the foundations of the everlasting hills."

Let us investigate the consistency of geological discoveries with sacred history—and instead of shaking any one's faith in the Mosaic record of the creation, we shall discover that if any difficulty is in the way, it lies with ourselves, and not with the inspired historian. We read the first chapter of Genesis and rest satisfied that the stupendous labour of bringing the earth, with all its countless fixtures and appurtenances into existence, from nothing, was the work of six days. But were those days measured as we are educated to measure time—of twenty-four hours each? Now Moses declares with authority, in the very first line in the Bible, that "in the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters—"

The expression, "in the beginning," implies most fully and conclusively—an indefinite period of time—which is admitting a gradual

change or development, from one period to another.

Six thousand years have elapsed since the creation of man—and a detailed history of that important epoch has been carefully transmitted to the present age. In all that time, however, not a vestige has been seen upon the surface of the earth, of those families of plants which are found deposited in its concealed internal regions. The remains of organic life, evidencing the nicest adjustment of the several parts of an animal to a condition of the land in the epoch in which it existed, lie buried deeply and securely locked up in the solid rocks: their linear posterity is no where to be found alive, since the advent of man. Now were these fragments the imperfect creations or abortions of the moment, made only to be ruins and dispersed through the upper strata merely to fill up the interstices of the globe? Is it not more rational and more in accordance with the general character of the Creator's operations, to believe that all these exhibitions are so many mementoes of the series of divine displays of his Creative energy, which have been manifested on the earth through undefined periods of duration? With God, a thousand years is as a day—and even from the first hour when the morning stars sang together—with him who controls a universe—it is but the beginning of time.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

**ANOTHER PATRICIAN MEETING.** For several days the busy hum of preparation has been sounded throughout this section of the country, that the illustrious Whig Republican Association of Braintree would assemble at the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house in Braintree, at which the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, would condescend to deliver a lecture before them, and even to all other persons who might choose to be present upon this occasion, and handbills were posted up far and wide, giving notice accordingly. Moreover it was confidently asserted that the Rev. Mr. Perkins would be present and offer up prayers for the success of the universal republican-whig democratic party, although this was not generally believed, and that the choir of singers would chant an anthem in its praise. The ladies too were most graciously invited to attend, probably at the suggestion of the venerable legislator of Braintree, who has so often appeared in their behalf and endeavored to protect their rights, more especially the anti-slavery portion of them.

The day "big with the fate of Cato and of Rome" at length arrived, and, although I was not present at the meeting, I was told that the pulpit, which had been refused for the delivery of a temperance lecture because the speaker was an Universalist, was filled by Col. Winthrop, Rev. Mr. Perkins and two worthies of Braintree, one of them the venerable and valiant Colonel, so well known in the legislature of this Commonwealth, and it was made the place from which emanated all the scandal and falsehoods which are daily proclaimed through the columns of the Atlas. The throne of Grace was first addressed by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, but whether in the appropriate whig style and language of the Pharisee, "O! Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, etc, etc, loco foci, destructives, etc, etc," I have not been informed. If it was not, it could not have been worthy of the great and illustrious body, known as the Whig Republican Association of Braintree, the representatives of a party who claim all the decency and all the men of wealth and standing in the community. Next come the address of Col. Winthrop, which, although well delivered, was filled with that stale slang daily put forth in that veracious print, the Boston Atlas. Not a single idea was advanced but what has before been ushered into public view by this vehicle of communication. Col. Winthrop, however, delivered a fulsome eulogy upon the political demise of Governor Everett, portraying in vivid and glowing colors the great service, talent and learning which he deserved that he possessed, in a degree not to be compared with other men. He also compared the administration of John Q. Adams to the perfection of angels, reminding the good citizens of Braintree that he was a native of that town. Thus it would seem that the meeting was got up to captivate the good and pious ladies and citizens of Braintree by its imposing religious ceremonies, hypocritical as they must have been, rather than to convince them by proclaiming any political doctrines, essential to the preservation of our free institutions and supporting it by fair reasoning and arguments.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

**CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.** Boston, April 13th, 1840.

Mr. EDITOR—On a visit to Quincy last winter, I heard that a committee had been formed, whose duty it was to select an orator, and to make preparations for a dinner, etc, at the approaching centennial celebration of old Braintree. Between their pride as being the first movers of the plan, and their ambition to fall in with the wishes of the committees of Braintree and Randolph, they were unsettled in which of the district towns to have the address. My advice to one of the committee was, that there were orators enough, and people enough, especially with the emigrants from the old town, with the neighbors who are pleased to be present on such occasions, to employ an orator at each district town. Quincy, Braintree and Randolph.

On a visit to Quincy this spring, it was with as much regret as surprise, that I heard that nothing had been done throughout old Braintree.

When I have been delighted in reading the accounts of centennial celebrations of other towns, I have indulged myself with the anticipa-

tion of enjoying songs and sentiment at a similar excitement in my own native town. What town is more flourishing than Quincy? What town of its size has raised a greater number of eminent men? In every respect, what town can report itself in a healthier condition?

As an only and last resort; as a way to avoid political interference, and as a way to gratify the pride and feelings of both sexes and of all ages, let us gather together in an economical, rational and social way, as did our forefathers on like occasions. To this end, I propose, hope and expect, that the ladies of Quincy, who, I heard, managed a picnic so creditably and satisfactorily last autumn, will, without further notice, voluntarily officiate, to get up a picnic on the 13th of May, 1840, at Quincy, and invite their neighbors of Braintree and Randolph to join. I trust that every young gentleman will have a ready heart and hand to assist them.

In writing these hasty remarks, I trust that I am faintly echoing the wishes of every child of old mother Braintree. Yours, respectfully, QUINCY BOY.

## VARIETY.

**AWFUL CALAMITY.** One of the most awful calamities on record, occurred at half-past five o'clock on Monday morning last, at the factory village on the Pochasset Brook River. The heavy rains of the previous night raised the stream to such an height that the dam to the upper reservoir gave way, the swollen stream rushed down, overthrowing in its course four other dams, until it reached the village, when it carried away two dwelling houses, three small buildings and a building used as a store, machine shop and dry shed. The stream struck the buildings about eleven feet high, and swept them instantly about sixty feet into the channel. One went immediately to pieces; the other floated away and broke in pieces.

There were five families in the dwelling-house. One family was all saved. Of the other four, eighteen persons were drowned, and only nine saved. The damage done to property is about twelve thousand dollars.

The dam was examined in the night, and considered perfectly secure. The first signs of its breaking away were discovered by an individual who immediately started to inform the people of the threatened danger, but the dam gave way before he reached the village, and the flood rushed past with such fearful rapidity, that the work of destruction was consummated before he could arrive.

A lady aged about sixty years saw the flood coming, and, returning to her bed, wrapped herself up in the bed clothes. The house was borne down the stream and she extricated herself in safety.

**A SNAKE IN A HORSE'S EYE.** One of the editors of the Baltimore Sun has lately seen a horse, in the eye of which was a living animal, said to be a snake, but which is, in reality, a worm somewhat analogous in its nature to the *amanaelica* in vinegar and other liquids. The worm in question, however, is of a much larger size than the animals of that class usually are. Its length was about four inches, and in thickness it was equal to a large darning needle. The eye in which it had made its lodgment, was totally blind and of a dark purple color. The motions of the worm were varied, rapid and incessant. The horse appeared to be in pain from its restlessness when touched on the lid of the eye. The location of the worm was in the ball of the eye, immediately beneath the outer membrane. The horse had been brought from a neighboring county, having been purchased from an old black man, who, in accordance with African superstition, supposed the beast to be bewitched; but was unable to tell when the worm made its first appearance. The horse is rough and ill-favored, and of little value except as a curiosity.

**SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.** A family of eight persons, in Germantown (Penn) was strangely affected, in the morning, on attempting to rise from their beds. The mother rose first, and on stepping out fell prostrate upon the floor; the father, on hastening to his wife's assistance, met with a similar fate. The children, being awakened by the noise, and called upon for aid, sprang out of their beds, but on reaching the floor, every one of them sank helpless down. A fit of severe vomiting ensued, accompanied with violent pain in the head, each one being affected precisely alike. Under these distressing circumstances, help arrived, and medical aid being summoned, the cause was immediately detected in a disjointed pipe of a coal stove in the lower story; the doors above having been left ajar, the gas filled the chambers and hence the consequences. A few hours longer exposure to this deleterious atmosphere might have proved fatal; as it was, fresh air and a little nursing restored all to health.

The Ohio river is usually open for navigation several months in the year, while the Lakes and the canals of New York and Pennsylvania are closed by ice; and at such times the traveller must cross the mountains by stage, as I have done in the present instance. Stage-travelling over the Alleghany is too fatiguing and expensive to be chosen when one can wait without inconvenience for the opening of other routes. For the transportation of goods from the eastern cities to St. Louis, the route by New Orleans is preferred by those who have made trial of the different lines; it occupies too much time, however, to be a desirable route for travellers.

Wherever I have passed since leaving Boston, political movements have been all the rage, and I have found little else to engage my attention on the route; but you will not expect me, I presume, to indulge in comments on that subject. Suffer me, however, to say a word of the "log-cabin" at North Bend which stands in full view of travellers as they descend the Ohio river.

We left the landing at Cincinnati about ten o'clock of a delightful morning, and after pursuing a south-west direction for an hour, the boat turned to a north-west course and entered the North Bend, so named from the direction of the river. All were now on tiptoe for a view of the General's mansion. We approached it, and to the surprise of many, it proved to be neither a log cabin nor a palace. It is what would be considered in New England, a substantial farmhouse; its dimensions about forty by thirty feet and two stories high, with a wing at each end. The lands adjoining bore evident marks of agricultural skill and industry, though we saw nothing of the "granny" at work upon the premises. The fields on every side were green with the promise of a fruitful harvest, and to judge from the orchard which I saw, the General's cellar need not lack abundance of "hard cider."

The western cities, I perceive, are suffering from the pressure of the times, though the crowd of emigrants who are pouring in continually, give an appearance of activity to all the steamboat landings. The press of emigration to the west was never greater than at present; and more, I am convinced, would come, if they but knew their real interest. But I have filled

this sheet with "inconsiderate trifles" and must close.

c. c.

## QUINCY LYCEUM.

The twenty-sixth and concluding lecture for the present season, before this institution, was delivered last Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Gregory of this town, to a large and crowded audience. The assembly convened expecting a lecture from Professor C. P. Bronson, who is now lecturing to the high gratification of the citizens of Boston. Though they were undoubtedly disappointed in not hearing the Professor, who is so deservedly celebrated, yet we trust they were richly repaid for their attendance by the lecture which was delivered.

His subject was the seven ages of man, as enumerated by nature's poet, the renowned Shakespeare. His exordium was amusing, instructive and moral. He remarked, that it was estimated that more than half of the human race die before they arrive at three years of age. What an instructive lesson to those who are permitted to reach the age of manhood! In view of it, who will not be grateful to his Creator?

His description of the first age or that of the infant was calculated to affect parents, and we presume must have been much more so when delivered as a sermon, in the form of which we suppose it was originally spoken. We were much pleased with his remarks upon the *lover*, and think that all the young persons present might derive a useful lesson from the hints that were dropped.

On the whole, if we can judge from the attention given by the audience, the lecture was well received; considering the few moments which he had to prepare in, it was rendered well pronounced.

There may be some among your readers who would listen with much interest to what might be said of the different routes or thoroughfares between the east and west. Having travelled the distance three successive times, and having taken a different route each time, I can speak of them from actual observation.

On coming to this country for the first time in '37, I took what is called the southern route, through Pennsylvania by rail-road and canal, and from Pittsburgh to St. Louis by steamboat. On returning to the east again in '39, I took the northern route, across the lakes by steamboat, and through New York by canal and rail-road. I have now reached the west again by another southern route, having crossed the Alleghenies by stages, the Pennsylvania canal and rail-road lines not having resumed operations at the time of our passage.

Each of these routes has its advantages according to the season of the year and the height of water in the Ohio river. When the Pennsylvania lines are in operation, and the Ohio is in good navigable order, that is the preferable route for cheapness, speed and comfort. The ordinary expenses, meals included, may be stated as follows; from Boston to New York, by cars and boat, five to six dollars; from New York to Philadelphia, by boat and cars, three to four dollars; from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by cars and canal, twelve to fifteen dollars; from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, by steamboat, twenty to twenty-five dollars. When open position lines are running on any part of the route, the rates of fare are often lower than those here given; or if any means is taken to delay a stoppage on the way, the cost of board will increase the expenses somewhat. On this route, the passage over the Alleghenies is by steam power on inclined planes for a distance of twenty-eight miles, which is far more expeditious and agreeable than the route by stage. The rates of fare, above stated, are those of cabin passengers. Deck passengers, who find themselves, pay but about one third as much for their passage.

The bill requiring the Pennsylvania banks to resume specific payments on the 15th January next, has passed both Houses, and received the signature of the Governor.

An editor in Pennsylvania lately announced to his subscribers that he was going to enlarge his sheet. He got married the week after.

The best remedy for sea-sickness is to stay at home for the gout, board with a printer.

A report is in circulation, on the authority of a letter, that David Crockett is still living and at work in the Mexican mines near Guadalupe.

Jeremiah Farris has been appointed Post Master at Plymouth, Mass., in place of Brigham Russell, deceased. Mr. Farris has been a member of the House of Representatives from Plymouth.

It is said there are over nine thousand men now employed on the line of the Erie Canal, between Utica and Albany. The commissioners contemplate opening the Canal on the 20th inst.

During the last ten years, the United States are said to have imported eighty-four millions worth of iron, chiefly from England.

The naval force of France, according to the latest returns, is three hundred and fifty vessels, carrying ten thousand guns; forty-six are ships of the line, sixty-five frigates, and thirty-six steam vessels.

All Greece—populous, refined and cultivated as it was—had seven wise men; now-a-days you can find as many as that in every bar-room.

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those that have just turned saints.

Politicians run mad in March, April and November—dogs, in July and August.

The deepest malice often vents itself in the lightest ridicule. He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest; it is your cool, dissembling, smiling, hypocrite, of whom you should beware.

**NEW YORK ELECTION.** The Charter Election in the city of New York took place on Tuesday last. The new Registry law was so far enforced as to confine the election to one day, which has heretofore occupied three days. The polls were open from sunrise to sunset.

Nearly forty thousand votes were thrown in the whole; and the democratic party have succeeded by a majority compared with the election of last spring of about five hundred. Mr. Varnian is re-elected Mayor, and twelve out of seventeen wards have elected democratic Aldermen.

**OUR EDITORIAL CHAIR.** In reference to our advertisement for a chair editor, the Lowell Literary Souvenir asks, "would our friends not be just the thing?" It is a little crazy, and has the ricketts. We thought our bait was so particularly characterized, that a small fish would not attempt to swallow it. But as our brother quill has been nibbling about it, we would just inform him, that, if we should supply the place of our own chair by his crazy and rickety one, we should not nearly resemble the fox and the fies. Don't want one more hungry.

**QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY.** This company paraded during the day, on Monday last, to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. The ranks were well filled, and the military evolutions evinced a creditable knowledge of such tactics. The company dined at the Town Hall, and were honored by the presence of many of its past officers. Patriotic sentiments were offered and a spirit of military ardor was perceptibly manifested. The music by a portion of the Mechanic's Band of Randolph was good. Long may the company have occasion to meet to commemorate the return of its natal day.

**Administrator's Sale.** WILL be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, May 4th, at six o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided half of a acre of land with one half of a Dwelling House thereon, situated in Weymouth, near the Rolling Mills, formerly the property of W. Sarah Rice, deceased. Sold by order of the Judge of Probate for the benefit of the creditors and heirs.

Weymouth, April 18. 3w\*

SIX DAYS OF CREATION.

In our paper of April 4th is a piece called "Geology and Revelation," or an attempt to defend Dr. Smith's theory from militating against the Bible, as hinted in our paper of March 28th.

We are a little

with "inconsiderate trifles" and must c. c.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The sixth and concluding lecture for the present year, by the Rev. Mr. Gregory of this college and crowded audience. The assembly, expecting a lecture from Professor C. P. C. is now lecturing to the high gratifications of Boston. Though they were unapplied in not hearing the Professor, deservedly celebrated, yet we trust they repaid for their attendance by the lecture delivered.

It was the seven ages of man, as enumerated by the poet, the renowned Shakespeare. His life was amusing, instructive and moral. He was estimated that more than half of his life before they arrive at three years of an instructive lesson to those who are perchance the age of manhood! In view of it, we are grateful to his Creator?

Opinion of the first age or that of the infant seems to affect parents, and we presume even much more so when delivered as a form of which we suppose it was originally.

We were much pleased with his remarks and think that all the young persons derive a useful lesson from the hints that he gave.

While, if we can judge from the attention audience, the lecture was well received; the few moments which he had to prepare markedly well pronounced.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. passed the Michigan Senate, removing government from Detroit to Marshall.

Thaddeus Betts, Senator from Connecticut, Washington, on Monday evening last.

State of New York, which the High Court and Supreme Court of Errors, have decided unanimously that the free banking law of that institution. The only vote in the negative Gen. Root.

Population of Paris is 909,126, of whom 63,359 are to receive assistance from the public.

John Quincy Adams, Vice President of the United States in Lewis Tappan, declines presenting any abo-

iations to the Senate.

Meeting was commenced at North Bal-

linton about twenty months since, and has been

up to the present time. It is said that in

two years there has been received on trial,

neighborhood, twelve hundred and forty

requiring the Pennsylvania banks to resume

payments on the 15th January next, has passed

and received the signature of the Gov-

ernor in Pennsylvania lately announced to his

that he was going to enlarge his sheet. He

the week after.

remedy for sea-sickness is to stay at home

board with printer.

is in circulation, on the authority of a le-

Crockett is still living and at work in

mines near Gundalea.

Farris has been appointed Post Master at

Mass., in place of Bridgman Russell, de-

Farris has been a member of the House

interventions from Plymouth.

there are over nine thousand men now em-

ployed on the Erie Canal, between Utica

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ing on the 20th inst.

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six days of creation" and must

be a piece called "Geology and Revelation," or an attempt to defend Dr. Smith's theory from militating against the Bible, as hinted in our paper of March 28th. We are a little at a loss to make "Friend's" logic tally well with itself. To his first paragraph, viz. as to the spirit of the command to keep holy the Sabbath, requiring one seventh part of the time, we have no objection. But when he comes to the second, "not resting the matter here," we cannot make one part of it coincide with the other. He says, "Geologists have inferred from their discoveries, that each of the terms of time mentioned in the Bible as a day, must have been long and undefinable periods." Very well. So far consistent, but what follows? The "Friend" asks "but is it necessary to come to such a conclusion?" and answers, "for one, I think it is not, as I can see no inappropriateness in saying that the six days of creation were six of our days, that is twenty-four hours in length, and still admit the theory relative to geologists to be true." Now, how "Friend" can believe these six days were both "long and undefinable periods" and only twenty-four hours in length at the same time, we cannot exactly see. To us it is equivalent to saying that these six days might have been six thousand years and still no longer than six of our days. The reason assigned for such an absurdity is this, "for as God is all powerful, could he not make the world upon the principles of geology as well in six of our days as in six undefinable periods of time?" Would God's being all powerful, make six long and undefinable periods, only six days of twenty-four hours in length? If so, why then, it is all plain, and we "away with our fears about geology clashing with revelation, and look with wonder and admiration," (if not to the works of creation) at least to the intellectual powers of our "Friend."

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CURTIS, WHITE & CO. is dissolved this day (April 17th,) by mutual consent; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

### Copartnership Dissolved.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CURTIS, WHITE & CO. is dissolved this day (April 17th,) by mutual consent; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ADAM CURTIS,  
NATHANIEL WHITE,  
HARVEY FIELD,  
SIMON GILLET,  
EBENEZER BENT,  
BELA WHITON,  
SAMUEL SPRAGUE, JR.

Quincy, April 18. 3w

### Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold by order of the Judge of Probate, at public auction, at the house formerly occupied by Jazaniyah S. Ford, late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the following described Real Estate as will bring the sum of seven thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-four cents with incidental expenses, viz. —

The Homestead of said Ford, situated in Milton, containing thirty-five acres of Land and a genteel House, Barn and several other out-buildings, with a great variety of valuable Fruit Trees standing on the premises.

Also—Eight acres of Pasture Land, situated in said Milton and opposite the Homestead; also, three acres of Meadow Land, situated in said Milton, at Scott's Woods.

Also—About twenty acres of Woodland, situated in Scott's Woods, in Milton, lying on the road and near the house of John Gay. One eighth of an acre of Land with a part of a House thereon, situated on Brush Hill, in said Milton, now occupied by Nathaniel Jones. About three acres of Salt Marsh, situated in Quincy, on Billings' Creek, near Squantum Causeway.

As the above property is sold by order of the Judge of Probate, the sale will be positive. The premises will be sold subject to the several mortgages now on the same. For further particulars, inquire of

CHARLES BRECK, Administrator.

Milton, April 18. 4w

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly recommended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons upon

\$1960 00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of \$2169 18 and that the charges of administration are \$116 34, making the whole claims \$2255 52; and that the value of his personal estate is \$96 07 being insufficient by the sum of \$2159 45 to satisfy said claims.—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are Elisha P. Hollis, George P. Hollis and Susannah A. Hollis, minor children of said deceased, and the several creditors of the said deceased who have proved their claims before the Commissioners of Probate. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be released and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$2159 45.

FOR WHOLESALE and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m

MINOTT THAYER, Adm.

Copy attest, — J. H. COBB, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, March 25th, A. D. 1840.

NORFOLK S. Upon the petition of Minott Thayer, administrator of the estate of Elisha Hollis, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1840 and to be present at the time and place of sale, by the prayer of the said administrator, and that the said administrator should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

April 4. 3w

COOKING STOVES.

THE subscribers have for sale Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves. These Stoves are said to be superior to any of the kind yet invented. They are so constructed that they are heated in a manner without any disagreeable effects from the heat, and in winter (by changing the position of the Stove) the same fuel will produce a very great amount of heat in the room. As evidence of the value and convenience of these Stoves, we offer the following recommendation from the Rev. Daniel Leach, formerly of this town, selected from a great number of testimonials we have seen, given by different individuals who have used this kind of Stove.

J. G. HATHAWAY, Sir.—In answer to your inquiries respecting the Stove I procured for you a short time since, I have no hesitation in saying that it is, in my opinion, decidedly superior to every other cooking apparatus with which I am acquainted. From experiments which I have made, I am satisfied that it is admirably fitted for every kind of cooking; and that there is a saving of one half of the fuel usually consumed in stoves of the same dimensions. In fine, I consider it "ne plus ultra" of human invention in cooking stoves.

DANIEL LEACH.

Roxbury, April 26, 1839.

The above Stoves will be sold as low as they can be bought of the Agent in Boston, and any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine them.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Dec. 21. 11

DAY SCHOOL.

Instruction of Young Ladies, Masters and

Misses in Dancing.

MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, of Quincy, that his Spring quarter will commence on SATURDAY, April 4th, at 9 A. M. He intends giving but one lesson a week through the month of April, and two every week during the months of May, June, and July. The lessons will be given in the evenings, and will be conducted in a manner calculated to interest the female scholars, and to render them agreeable to their parents and friends.

Two kindred souls alone must meet.

The friendship makes the bondage sweet;

And bless their mutual loves;

Bright Venus on her rolling throne

Is drawn by gentlest birds alone,

And Cupid yokes the doves.

In Boston, Rev. John S. Barry of Weymouth, Miss Louisa Young of Roxbury.

CHARLES A. BROWN,  
ELIJAH BATES, 3w

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,  
DANIEL BAXTER.

Weymouth, April 18. 6w

LEWIS HAYDEN, JR., Esq.

Weymouth, April 18. 3w

THOMAS M. MARSH.



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 17.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

## Truss Manufactory.

Subcriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at and (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington Street, entrance in Temple Avenue, up individuals can see him alone at any time, in place.

had eighteen years experience and affected fifteen hundred persons for the last, all may rest assured of relief who call upon him.

He is cautioned against the many quacks who give every individual relief who may be call on him.

use what they cannot perform.

worn the different kinds of Trusses, more have been offered to the public for the years, from the different patent manu-

and now continues to wear those of his

factory, he is now able to decide, after ex-

the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to

the different cases that occur, and he

as good Trusses, and will furnish any

as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

in that purchases a Truss at this establish-

does not suit, can exchange until they are

without extra charge.

subcriber manufactures as many as twenty

kinds of Trusses, among which are the

similar to those that the late Mr. John

this city, formerly made, together with the

Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trus-

steel springs—these give relief in all ca-

, and in a large portion produce a per-

they can be worn day and night; improv-

and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trus-

in four different ways; Trusses with ball

joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by

which persons troubled with a decent of

can ride on horseback with perfect ease

Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus

which have answered in cases where per-

Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,

Boards are always kept on hand. As a

convenience and not of speculation, the

will keep on hand the following kinds

of manufacturers, which they can have; if

it suit them after a fair trial, they can ex-

change any of them:—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spir-

Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and

Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Im-

Tuss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking

Heinzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in

Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do,

and single; also Trusses for children of all

kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and

as well as new.

wishing for any of these instruments will

be upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

Subcriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-

SC for deformed and crooked feet, and is

every week for children and infants in this

from out of the city. Specimens of his

ship may be seen at the manufactory.

informs individuals that he will not make

complaints known to any one, except when he

had to refer to them—it being a misfortune,

2 persons do not want their cases known.

the public may be satisfied of his ability, he

to the certificate of Dr. Warren, receiv-

ing four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

had occasion to observe that some per-

son of a skillful workman in accommoda-

to the peculiarities of their cases, I have

to inform myself of the competency of

Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned

of Mr. Beath. After some months of

on of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Fos-

ter is acquainted with the manufacture of these

and ingenious in accommodating them to

of cases which occur. I feel myself called

commend him to my professional brethren and

as a person well fitted to supply their

regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Nov. 23.

Tomato Pills.

extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great

depend upon a new and hitherto unknown

principle, which was, after laborious investi-

gated and first used as a medicine by the

and from its being first obtained from the

the, he has denominated it Tomatine. His at-

first called to the subject in the summer of

the following circumstances.

of invertebrate disease of long standing (one

the other scrofula, combined with the

use of calomel) he considered hopeless,

but upon abandonment, as invariable, were

curied by the extraneous use of Tomatine.

This, together with the incidental remarks

rending physicians gave the first impulse to

and analysis of the plant which re-

discovering and concentrating this new prin-

on which its activity as a remedy depends.

found upon trial in some cases of scrofula

diseases, to exert a most powerful and

influence, far exceeding the most sanguine ex-

proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all

of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak-

the benefits of this remedy may be within the

it is put up in boxes containing thirty

1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and

of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in

the towns in the United States, genuine without the written signature of G. R.

sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent

and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

July 21.

Book & Job Printing.

subcriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot,

Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,

exclusively and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing

variety, on favorable terms.

Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards,

Checks, Bills of Lading,

Notes, Note and Bill Books,

Policies of Insurance,

Constitutions of Societies,

Notifications,

Ball Cards, etc., etc.

He expects to receive the favors of his friends

the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

May 5.

Quincy Livery Stable.

IN GILLET'S keeps constantly to let at his

adjacent Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,

Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses,

and if desired, with carriage and horses, on short

and if desired, with careful and experienced

on reasonable terms as at any other establish-

ment.

of public patronage is solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

May 5.

Life of Harrison.

life of Gen. William Henry Harrison, price

cents, for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Feb. 15. 3w

# QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 17.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months. THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

12 Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS. 12.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.  
JUSTIN SPAR. " Stone Quarries.  
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.  
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.  
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.  
JOSEPH CLEVERLY, Abington.  
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.  
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.  
N. B. OSBOME, Salem.  
JOHN A. GREEN, New York City.

## MISCELLANY.

### MARRYING FOR MONEY.

There is a gray-haired gentleman in New York, a retired merchant, whose bland and hearty countenance may be seen every fair day, in Broadway, through the window of his carriage, as he takes his airing. There is nothing ostentatious about his equipage—none of that labored display, unfortunately characteristic of too many of New York. He does not ape the habits of a foreign aristocracy, by attire his servants in liveries; and his carriage, though evidently of costly manufacture, is so barren of tinsel and of so unpretending a construction, that the passer-by, as his eye falls upon it in the midst of the ambitious "turn-outs" so numerous in Broadway, would never suspect its occupant to be the master of unbounded wealth—capable of buying up, body and soul, nine hundred and ninety-nine of the bedizened and bewhiskered aspirants, who dash by him, as he leisurely rambles along, in their flashy, gingerbread vehicles.

He is often accompanied by his wife and daughter; the former preserving, in the wane of life, traces of loveliness; the latter in the dawning of lustrous beauty. The dress of these ladies corresponds with the elegant simplicity—test of true elevation and real gentility—which we have remarked upon as distinguishing the husband and father. The jewels they wear are few and tasteful; and, in their plain and becoming attire, they do not make their bodies locomotion milliners' signs, nor tell a tale, by extravagance or outreness of display, that conscious of deficiency in mental superiority, they would make a parade of the gaudiness of the covering, atone for the emptiness within it.

This gentleman came to the city when a young man, a poor adventurer. He left his father's humble fireside in the country, with a blessing and a little pack of clothes; and with a five dollar note in his pocket, all he was worth

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

**AN ACT RELATING TO FREE COLORED PEOPLE AND SLAVES.** The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, passed an act relating to free colored persons and slaves, which has become a law by the signature of the Governor. It enacts that "no free negro or mulatto, belonging to, or residing in any other State, shall come into the State, whether such free negro or mulatto intends settling in the State or not, under the penalty of twenty dollars; and no free negro or mulatto shall come into the State a second time, where he or she has been arrested under the provisions of this act, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, one half of which sum shall be given to the informer, and the other half to the Sheriff, for the use of the Colonization Society; and any free negro or mulatto refusing or neglecting to pay the sum of five hundred dollars shall be imprisoned and sold for a slave," etc.

**HORRID AFFRAY.** The St. Louis Republican gives an account of a terrible affray which lately occurred at Bellview, in Illinois. A Sheriff and posse of citizens attempted to arrest a notorious horse thief, who kept a tavern. He had fortified his house, having a party of thirty or forty men, and refused to be taken. Upon the approach of the Sheriff's party, the party in the house fired upon them, killing one man. The Sheriff's party returned the fire, and several fires ensued, in the course of which, two of the thieves were killed and several others severely wounded. Of the Sheriff's party, five were killed and a number slightly wounded.

The assailants forced open the doors and succeeded in capturing eight or ten prisoners, whom they intended to try and punish by lynch law that evening. Between two and three thousands of the citizens of the surrounding country had collected on the ground, nearly all armed and very much excited.

**MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.** The Baltimore Sun states that one of the most painful suicides ever remembered recently occurred in that city. A gentleman of Virginia, universally respected by all who knew him, while laboring under a delirium, put an end to his existence by severing the jugular vein with a common penknife. He had been for several days indisposed and under the care of physicians. About noon he dressed himself, it was thought, the intention of going out; after adjusting his dress, even to putting his breast-pin in his bosom, he took out his penknife and commenced cutting his nails. Suddenly he seized his stock and pulling it off, inflicted a wound on one side of the neck. A servant who was present became frightened and rang the bell, when the landlord came into the room; but too late to prevent another gash on the other side of the neck. He died in a very few moments.

**SUDDEN DEATH.** An individual in the western part of New York recently came to his death in the following singular and distressing manner. He went with his son, a youth about thirteen years of age, to open a potato hole, which he did by cutting the earth half way around the bottom of the heap, and then cutting a hole into the heap large enough to admit his body. After removing nearly all of the potatoes, and while lying on his breast, with his head and shoulders in the hole, one half of the heap, so far as he had cut around the bottom, caved in upon him. His son obtained assistance in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, but too late to save the life of his father, who was entirely dead when taken out.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.** A passenger on board the steamboat Rhode Island, recently had the skin, flesh, sinews and all, stripped from his feet, by the belt and drum of the blower which had been put in the passage way near the main shaft without any casing or protection whatever. The danger of being caught in this machinery and mangled was noticed by several passengers before this horrid occurrence took place; and afterwards the drum and belt were boarded over. The unfortunate victim of this carelessness, underwent great anguish all night. He must suffer the amputation of one leg, but there is a bare possibility that the other foot may be saved in a mutilated state. The company is clearly answerable for the damage.

**STARTLING FACTS.** At the late election in Connecticut, Gov. Ellsworth was re-elected by a majority of 4,555. The whole number of votes given was 56,320. Connecticut has five representatives in Congress, and her 56,320 free voters received \$1,109,560 of the surplus revenue, or \$19.70 apiece. Virginia gives 53,629 votes, and her voters received \$2,931, 237 of the surplus, or \$54.60 each. So much for the equality of rights and privileges under our present slavocratic government. And yet we do not suppose that one in twenty of the voters and tax-payers in Connecticut knows any thing of the matter. The political papers will not publish the facts in the case, lest it should injure their "party."

**TO PREVENT HENS FROM SCRATCHING.** According to the Boston Cultivator, a farmer in Framingham says he can prevent the scratching of hens in his garden, and has often done it by simply tying together two of the toes of one foot. Each foot has three toes, and the two outside ones of one foot are taken up and tied together over the middle one—thus the hen cannot scratch with the tied foot when she stands on the free one, and she cannot stand on the tied one alone and scratch with the other.

**LADIES' VEILS.** A writer on Sights says, that the wearing of veils permanently weakens many natural good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that common article of dress. Ladies should therefore be careful how they hide their pretty eyes with a veil.

**IMPORTANT DECISION FOR THE SABBATH.** A decision has been given in a case before the District Court of Pennsylvania, which is of considerable interest to livery stable keepers and other persons who transact business on the Sabbath. The suit was brought against several young men, to recover damages for the loss of one horse and severe injury done to another, caused by their having been driven to excess by the defendants on a party of pleasure some months since, on Sunday. The judge ordered a nonsuit to be entered on the ground that a contract made either on Sunday or any other day for the performance of work on the Sabbath, was not legal, and therefore the plaintiff could not make out his case.

**DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.** Another disastrous fire recently occurred at Kingston, Upper Canada. There were in all about seventy-five buildings consumed. Many persons were injured, and one man was killed. A tremendous explosion of gunpowder, which was in one of the warehouses, scattered burning fragments far and wide. An immense amount of property was destroyed, among which was about sixteen thousand barrels of flour and several vessels. The fire is supposed, by some, to have originated from sparks blown from the chimney of a steamboat. The loss is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

**AN INFERNAL VILLAIN.** A rascal, in Philadelphia, has been arrested in that city, for holding his wife out of a third story window by her waist. She was rescued from her perilous condition by raising the second story window, and taking her in. She was much exhausted, bruised and bloody, and on questioning her, it appeared that her brute of a husband had beat her with his boot, which he had in his hand when found, in order to prevent her from holding on to the window shutter with her other hand. An oak or hickory stick, two and a half feet long, was produced in Court, with which she stated he had beat her the day before.

**OFFENSIVE BREATH.** One of the most common causes of bad breath is neglect of the teeth and gums; causing the first to decay, and the latter to become spongy, and a livid color, and to bleed from the slightest injury. To preserve, therefore, the pure breath, the mouth should be frequently rinsed and gargled with water, especially after rising in the morning, and subsequently to each meal; each particle of food which has insinuated itself between the teeth should be carefully removed by a pointed quill or splinter of wood, and the gums frequently rubbed with an appropriate brush.

**FRICITION MATCHES DANGEROUS.** A young girl at Sandlake, (N. Y.) was recently suffocated by the fumes of a friction match which she was lighting; and although in a measure restored by cold water, which she continued to call for and swallow, she died in about two hours afterwards, and before medical aid could be obtained. This should operate as a caution to every one who uses these, now almost universal matches.

**HOW TO HAVE A SHARP RAZOR.** Take a strip of thick harness leather, the size you want for a strap, and fasten it at each end upon a piece of wood, then rub upon its surface a piece of tin, (any tin dish will do) until it is smooth. Strap your razor upon this and you will find it worth all the patent straps that ever were invented.

**JEALOUSY.** A beautiful girl was recently killed in a church at Cadiz, immediately at the feet of the officiating priest. The perpetrator of the deed was another girl, who was instigated by jealousy, to stab her rival to the heart. They had met in the street, when in consequence of some threats, the unfortunate girl fled to the altar for support.

For the Quincy Patriot.

**WHIG MEETING IN MILTON.** The Milton Harrison Association met at the Granite Meeting-house, near the Railway, on Friday evening last, at seven o'clock, and due notices having been issued, numerous delegations from Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, Canton and Hingham attended, and the Meeting-house was literally filled to overflowing. It was computed that nearly a thousand persons were present.

**CELENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.** Mr. Editor—I noticed a communication in your paper of last week concerning the centennial celebration. Although I do not disapprove of picnics, I think a celebration of this kind would be more appropriate for gentlemen to get up than ladies; and defer the picnic until the usual time in autumn. I think, sir, something ought to be done in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of old Braintree. Shall we let that patriotic spirit lay dormant in this town, that is prevailing all others? Shall we not confer the slightest honor upon the remembrance of that memorable day? Shall this town, that has afforded so many distinguished men to adorn the annals of history, who have gone down to their graves before us, not cast one shade of respect to their memory on that day? Youse MEN! although the time is short and all plans have yet failed, let us meet, one and all, at the Centre School Room, on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, and see what we can do if all the endeavors of older and more experienced men are likely not to succeed.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

most of the company adjourned to partake of a truth, I cannot feel that I am to blame for not being a whig.

Being at a whig lecture in your town on the eve of the 10th inst. at which the speaker declared the object of the lecture would be, briefly to consider the whig principles, I thought, now I shall get them. Judge then, what must have been my surprise, when, though I watched with constant alertness, I could not find a single principle advanced, but the whole lecture to consist of chicanery and blackguardism. In his closing remarks, he said, "he regretted that he could not say more, but time would not permit," and I understood him to say, he had drawn an imperfect outline of the whig principles.

*Imperfect* indeed, thought I. If these are the *principles*, I do not wonder that that party are constantly, like a weathercock, veering about from one thing to another, and from that to nothing—that they were Hartford convention men yesterday—national republicans last night—federalists this morning—whigs at twelve o'clock, and whig democratic republicans at twenty-five years.

10. Of citizens of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, for a reduction on postage;

11. Of citizens of Wareham, Massachusetts, for the establishment of a post route; both referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

12. Of J. L. and T. Hedge, merchants, and other citizens of the district of Plymouth, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the erection of a custom-house and public store-house in the town of Plymouth; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

13. Of Josiah Brigham and other citizens of Quincy and Braintree, in Massachusetts, praying for an appropriation to remove obstructions in the channel of Weymouth Fore River, near its mouth; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

14. Of Joseph Loud, and other citizens of Braintree and Weymouth, also asking for an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the channel of Weymouth Fore River, near its mouth; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

15. Of William Barston and others, inhabitants of Mattapoisett, in the town of Rochester, State of Massachusetts, in the collection district of New Bedford, praying that Mattapoisett may make a port of entry and delivery; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

16. Of W. N. Ellis, and other inhabitants of Seppican, in the town of Rochester, in the collection district of New Bedford, Massachusetts, praying that Seppican may be made a port of entry and delivery; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

17. Of David Lincoln, and other inhabitants of the town of Hingham, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that an appropriation may be made for the improvement of the harbor of that town; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

18. Of Charles Blight in behalf of the heirs of Robert Fulton, for relief;

19. Of William Rice, of Massachusetts, for an allowance of \$590, loss sustained by him in erecting a monument on Bowditch ledge, in Salem Harbor; both referred to the Committee of Claims.

20. Of Stephen R. Riggs, Alexander G. Higgins, Gideon H. Pond, and Daniel Gavin, missionaries among the Sioux Indians, for a suppression of wars between the Indian tribes;

21. Of T. L. Hinde of Illinois, to adopt measures to effect the restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land; both referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

22. Of inhabitants of Steuben county, New York, to abolish the use of spirituous liquors in the Army and Navy, among the Indians, and at the Capitol, and to increase the duty on imported spirits; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

23. Of Charles W. Macomber, of Mansfield, Massachusetts, to be paid the amount of certain bills of credit issued by resolution of Congress during the Revolution; referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

**NOTICES.** The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,  
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,  
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

**MARRIED.**

In Providence, R. I., Mr. ISAAC S. CLOUGH to Miss ELIZABETH HAYDEN, both formerly of this town.

Though at some distance, we were well remembered with the above notice. Such friendship is genuine; and will certainly ensure to its possessors a life replete with comfort and prosperity, which we abundantly wish them.

In Cambridge, 21st inst. by Rev. Mr. Ware, Jr. Rev. Robert C. Waterston of Boston, to Miss Anna C. L., daughter of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

In Grafton, County N. C. Mr. Abraham Redick, aged eighty-nine, to Mary Hodges, aged fifteen, both of that county.

In Georgetown, D. C., 9th inst., the Russian Minister, Alexander de Bodisco, aged about seventy, to Miss Harriet Williams, aged about sixteen.

At Oxford, N. H. Do. John Niles, formerly of Randolph, and a soldier of the Revolution, aged 76.

In Weymouth, of malignant sore throat accompanied with severe croup, March 24th, Susan Frances, aged 6 years; April 8th, John Edward, aged 3 years; George Washington, aged 16 months—children of John W. and Dolly Brooks. [Incorrect last week.]

**FIVE DOLLARS Reward.** STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber, on the night of the 17th instant, three DUCKS. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection of the thief or thieves.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 25. 3w<sup>4</sup>

**Oil Cloths and Coach Canvass.** GERMAN Oil Cloths—64, 54, 44—44—for table and Counter Covers, by the piece or yard.

Also—Black German Canvas for Coaches, a superior article, for sale by MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

**Umbrellas.**

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

**Centennial Discourse.**

THE two Discourses, delivered Sept. 29th, 1838, on occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the gathering of the First Congregational Church in Quincy, with Appendix, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, are published and ready for delivery to subscribers at the store of Josiah Brigham & Co. Subscribers are invited to call for them, and as a matter of convenience to the Committee they are desired to pay for them on delivery.

The pamphlet consists of one hundred and forty-seven pages, containing a great amount of historical information connected with this town, which must be very interesting and valuable to every family of Quincy.

A few copies will be for sale at the Stores of Caleb Gill, Jr., John Whitney and Josiah Brigham & Co. Quincy, April 25. 2w<sup>4</sup>

**Dry Goods!!**

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipton and other Brown Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown Shirtings; 34-, 78-, 44- and 6-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints, Furniture Patches and Linens; Bed Ticking; Drills and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinette and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Bocking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

**DEATH OF CAPT. RILEY.** Capt. James Riley, whose

narrative of sufferings, extraordinary perils and adventures, during a long captivity among the wild Arabs on the southern coast of Africa, has rendered his name familiar to all, died on the 15th ult. aged sixty-three years, on board of his brig, the William Tell, bound to Mocha—to which port he has been a trader for the last twenty-five years.

**CLOSING BUSINESS.** The Union Marine and Life Insurance Company of New York, with a capital, originally of half a million of dollars, has resolved to wind up its affairs. The Globe Fire Insurance, with an equal amount of capital, is also winding up its busi-

ness.

**EDUCATION CONVENTION.** A National Convention for Education is to be held at Washington, on the 6th of May next—and all societies, institutions, or public bodies, interested in the promotion of this great blessing, should lose no time in appointing delegates.

**DEATHS FOR 1839.** We have procured as correct a list of deaths, which occurred in this town during 1839, as it was possible to obtain, and shall publish it next week.

**SUMMARY OF NEWS.**

A woman, dressed in men's clothes, has been arrested in New York, for voting at the late election. The papers do not state whether she voted the democratic or whig ticket.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have chosen twenty-three gentlemen and seven ladies as their representatives to attend the Conference of Anti-Slavery Delegates to be held in London on the 12th of June.

Some mischievous person, last week, by means of powder, blew to atoms the celebrated monument, opposite Lewiston, N. Y. erected to the memory of Gen. Brock.

The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, finding that the peaceable women quarrel too much about what they shall do with the slaves when they have set them all free, have dissolved their society.

**NOTICES.**

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Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

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In Providence, R. I., Mr. ISAAC S. CLOUGH to Miss ELIZABETH HAYDEN, both formerly of this town.

Though at some



## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### POETRY.

#### JOY AMONG ANGELS.

*There is joy in the presence of the Angels of God, over one sinner that repents.—LUKE xv. 10.*

Hark! the golden harps of Heaven,  
Join in full melodious sound!  
Hark! the angels all are singing,  
Through the heavenly regions round!

Why is there such joy in Heaven?  
Why do angels smiling stand,  
Listening now with silent rapture,  
Each a harp within his hand?

Why?—a sinner is repenting!  
See the tears beside his eye!  
Angels watch to catch the whisper,  
As his prayer ascends on high.

Why so brightly shines the tear-drop,  
Now upon the sinner's cheek?  
To that tear, the diamond's lustre  
Would seem dim, pale, and weak!

Why? it is the bright reflection,  
From the wings of angels near,  
(Come to bring that sinner's pardon,)  
Which illumines that pearly tear.

Oh! what joy there is in Heaven!  
Angels wing their way to earth,  
And with smiling, joyful faces,  
Hail that pardoned sinner's birth!

Then again in holy rapture,  
Back to Heaven they wing their way—  
Leaving the redeemed rejoicing  
In the light of Gospel day!

Now again the harps of Heaven,  
Sound a louder, loftier strain!  
All the angel choirs are singing!  
Saints on earth, rejoice again!

#### DEATH OF A BELOVED CHILD.

Withdraw yon world! let me indulge my grief;  
What is there now can give my heart relief?  
My darling child is gone—my dearest son;  
His earthly course, alas! how soon 'twas run.

But fondest mother, where's thy darling boy?  
Is he not in the realms of endless joy?

Praising his God with the angelic choirs—  
His bosom glows with pure, celestial fires.

Soon as thy leaves expanded thou wast culled,  
To be transplanted in thy native soil;  
Thy spotless soul was borne on angels wings,  
To meet thy God, thy Maker and thy King.

Can we then mourn that thou art free from woe,  
From all the evils of this world below;  
This vale of tears, beset with many snares,  
Strewed with affliction, and so full of cares?

No, lovely son, we will not mourn for thee,  
Since thou art happy, we resigned should be,  
We'll kiss with love, the hand that holds the rod,  
Knowing that he afflicts us for our good.

#### ANECDOTES.

**SELLING UNDER PRIME COST.** A lady seeing at the window of a linen draper, who had not long been in business, that very common lure, "the goods of this shop selling under prime cost!" stepped into a friend's who happened to live within two or three doors, and inquired whether he thought his neighbor was really selling under prime cost, and would let her have any good bargains? "As to bargains," replied her friend, "I am rather at a loss to answer; but with respect to selling under prime cost, that I can most positively assure you must be impossible; for, to my certain knowledge, he has *never paid a single farthing* for anything he has in his shop."

**CONJUGIAL BRAVERY.** As a newly married couple from the land of pumpkins and baked beans were one night lying in bed talking over "matters and things," a heavy thunder storm arose. The loud peals of thunder and the vivid flashes of lightning filled them with terror and fearful apprehensions. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the loving pair to start as though they had received an electric shock. Jonathan, throwing his arms around his dear, exclaimed, "Hug up to me Liz—let's die like men."

**AN OFFICE HOLDER.** A stage driver in Mississippi, on being arraigned for stealing from the stage two hundred dollars in silver, pleaded the great temptation he was exposed to on hearing the money chink. "If it had been bills," said he, "I could have resisted. But I pray your honor to recollect that I'm an office holder; and the lawyers tell me you can't make more out of this than a defalcation—an it's no penitentiary offence."

**DELICATE REPLY.** Washington once called upon an elderly lady, whose little grand-daughter, at the close of the call, waited on him to the door, and opened it to let him out. The General, with his customary urbanity, thanked her, and laying his hand gently upon her head, said—"My dear, I wish you a better office." "Yes, sir—to let you in," was the prompt and beautiful reply.

**WELL ANSWERED.** "Sir," said a little blustering man to his religious opponent, "to what sect do you think I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied the other, "but to judge from your make, size and appearance, I should say you belonged to a class called the *insect*." The little bug crawled off, as fast as possible.

**GOOD AT GUESSING.** An old lady who used to spread a spare table for a large number of workmen, the contents of which were soon eat up clean, was in the habit of lauding her power of guessing. "La!" she would always exclaim, "I have guessed just right again to day—just enough to a crumb."

**A TENDER WISH.** A beggar in Dublin had been a long time besieging an old testy, gouty, limping gentleman, who refused his mite with much irritability; on which the mendicant said, "Ah, plaze your honor; I wish your heart was as tender as your toes."

**SHARP CUT.** "Zounds, fellow!" exclaimed a choleric old gentleman to a phlegmatic matter-of-fact person, "I shall go out of my wits." "Well, you won't have far to go," was the sardonic reply.

**CASE HARDENED.** A gentleman, upon being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steamboat boiler exploded, replied, that he was so used to being blown up by his wife, that mere steam had no effect on him.

**BOSTON CROWN GLASS.** NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

### Painting, Glazing, etc.

**THE** subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

#### HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

**GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.** All kinds of **IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE**, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25. *tf*

### Particular Notice.

**ALL** persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket when *cash*. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid landing from the Sea Weed which has been loaded up into boats.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

ALPHAEUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7. *tf*

### Woolen Goods.

**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.** have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices:

#### CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American **BROADCLOTHS**—colors—blue, black-brown, adelaide, daffy, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

**PETERSHAMS** and **LION-SKINS**—colors—drab, brown and black.

**VESTINGS**—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcella and silk.

**SILK VELVETS**—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. *tf*

### Muslin Laces, etc.

**E. PACKARD & CO.** have just received a lot of the above, comprising **Mull**, **Swiss Muslin**, **India**, **Swiss**, **6 and 4 wide**; **Jaceton**; **Wash**, **Blond Lace**; **Black Silk**; **Black Silk Edging**, and **Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs**, which will be sold to suit the ladies.

Quincy, Jan. 11. *tf*

### Periodical Agency Depot.

**JOHN A. GREEN**, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with **Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine**—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S **SELECT LIBRARY** of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travel, young biography, and the best novels, with criticism and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. *tf*

### Valuable Medicine.

The Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of **Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, and small Pox**; **Inflammation of the Brain**, of the **Throat**, of the **Lungs**, of the **Liver**, of the **Intestines**, the **Kidneys**, and the **Bladder**; **Rheumatism**, both **Acute** and **Chronic**, **Spring and Vomiting of blood**, **Diarrhoea** and **Dysentery**; **Syncope**, **Apoplexy and Paralysis**; **Dyspepsia** and **Hypochondriasis**; **Tetanus**; **Epilepsy**, **Whooping Cough**, **Asthma** and **palpitation of the Heart**; **Incapacitation**, and **Maramus**; **Dropsy of the Head**, the **Chest**, the **Abdomen** and the **Limbs**; **Seroflatus**, **Scurvy** and **Syphillis**; **Bronchocoele** and **Cancers**; **Gravel and Strangury**, **Loss of Appetite**, **Costiveness**, **Sick Head-ache**, **flatulence**, **Pains in the stomach**, **Pain in the Back and Side**, and other complaints of the **Kidneys** and **Liver**, **Ulcers** and **sore** of every description; **Hystericks**, **Weak Nerves** and **lowness** of spirits, as well as **Lencorhosa**, **Menorrhosa**, **Suppression and other delicate female complaints**, soothed by the use of the **Indian Purgative Pills**. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their **Doctors INCURABLE**.

Indeed, they have been found to be of great benefit to those who are weak and infirm. Indeed, I may consider my life greatly improved by the use of this medicine.

Dr. Jayne—*I have made use of your Expectorant, especially, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attack of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pains and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.*

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# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

## Truss Manufactury.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 204.) No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

" All individuals can see him alone at any time, above place.

Having had eighteen years' experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to adopt in the different cases that occur, and he can say as good Trusses are not well to be had anywhere, any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until it is well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Booth, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure and can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pad Trusses; Elastic Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with all end socket joints; Trusses for Protrusion Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri, which have answered in cases where operations have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them. Dr. Hurl's, Reed's Spiral Truss; Emdell's do; Senn's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; Bouchard's; Mass's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's; Riving Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do; double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and the country. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at his manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make his complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he offers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 17, 1825.

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JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

**Tomato Pills.**

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown genuine principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered, and first used as a medicine by the author, and from it being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to it in the summer of 1825, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the prudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were suddenly cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoe's food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to an investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

It was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, for exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended and careful observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all cases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorised Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. helps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

**Book & Job Printing.**

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorneys' Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Circulars, Notifications, Labels, Band Cards, etc. etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

**Quincy Livery Stable.**

CIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, coaches, Carrialls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

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Quincy, Jan. 7.

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Quincy, Feb. 15.

## NUMBER 18.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

### CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months. Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. 10 Single copies of the paper, Six Cents. □

### AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions:

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY.	Arlington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR.	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New York City.

### MISCELLANY.

#### THE MURDER ON THE BRIDGE.

The night was dark and stormy—the rain fell in torrents—and as I occasionally looked over the high parapet of the Pont Neuf, or New Bridge, I could catch a glimpse of the rapid waters of the Seine flashing as they passed through the wide arches, even in the midst of gloom and obscurity. Ever and anon the moon made a feeble essay to pierce through the clouds that veiled her; and then the tall towers of Notre Dame were faintly visible.

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## QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1840.

## VOLUME 4.

of the devils begun to stir up unquenchable fires to punish me for my crimes!"

"I shuddered as he spoke, but did not venture an observation. I nevertheless inwardly hoped it would not often come to my turn to keep my vigils by the bedside of a condemned malefactor during the last night he had to live.

"Is it possible," said I, in a determined tone of voice, "communicate nothing to me that you would not have repeated to my superiors; for the guard-house must you go?"

No sooner had I uttered these words, than a sudden and desperate effort of skill, more than of strength, released himself from my grasp, sprung upon the parapet of the bridge, and was about to join the person whom he had a few minutes before consigned to a watery grave, when I fortunately for the ends of justice—though unhappily as it regarded himself—caught the skirt of his coat, and again made him my prisoner. In a few moments he was carefully secured in the guard-house on the Quai des Orfèvres.

On the following morning I attended at the office of a Commissary of Police of the arrondissement, and made my deposition. The accused was immediately sent for; and when he was taken into the presence of the magistrate he was instantly recognised by that gentleman as a Monsieur St. Leon, the only son of a Count of the same name. His father was one of the richest and most respected noblemen in the Faubourg Saint Germain; but when the accused, his son, was one of the most dissipated young men, and one of the most notorious gamblers in Paris. On being requested to give an account of himself, and explain the extraordinary circumstances that had occurred on the Pont Neuf, as related above, he obstinately denied the fact of a murder having been committed—persisted in declaring that the sound of no splash in the water had met his ears, and that he was unjustly suspected as he had been shamefully detained.

At this stage of the examination, an individual, whom I recognised to be the concierge or porter of the Morgue, entered the office, and requested to speak to the Commissary of Police. An audience was accordingly granted in a private room; and when the magistrate re-entered the cabinet, his cheek was pale, and his countenance indicated extreme horror. A spectacle so unusual in a public functionary of the police produced an immediate and singular sensation within me. Meantime, the Commissary seated himself once more—reflected for some minutes—and then, suddenly turning to the prisoner, said, in an impressive tone of voice, "Unhappy young man! I can scarcely believe the tale I have just heard: and yet, if it be true, you must have mistaken one for another—for other, perhaps, whom you had previously met at the gaming table, and whose pockets were filled with the produce of an iniquitous passion! It is not for me to judge you, young man—God grant that you may be innocent! Suspicions of a serious nature rest against you—a higher tribunal must decide upon their validity. In the meantime, let me tell you that fate—destiny—or, rather, your vices, have probably prepared for you an awful doom—and a terrible tale remains for you to hear!"

St. Leon was condemned to suffer the penalty due to the crime of parricide—viz.: to walk to the place of execution with a black veil thrown over his person. The preliminaries being thus completed, the solemn procession towards the scaffold began. An hour was required for the cart, in which the prisoners were conveyed, to reach the fatal spot where the guillotine was erected; for in those times executions took place at the Barrière du Trône. Once—and once only—during that awfully oppressive journey, did St. Leon raise his head—it was when he ascended the steps leading to the platform of the guillotine. He cast one glance upward—his whole frame trembled convulsively—his cheek became deadly pale—and a half-smothered cry escaped his lips. The other criminal exhibited as much courage as St. Leon did pusillanimity. He was the first to suffer, and he died like a hero, if such a hero deserved so distinguished an epithet. His crime had also been murder.

St. Leon was then tied to the fatal plank, then perpendicularly—his head hung almost upon his breast—he seemed unconscious of all that was going on till when the plank was lowered to a horizontal position, and then his lips faintly breathed these two words—"My father." I stood near him on the scaffold—I saw the executioner upon the cord—the knife already reeking with blood, fell—and the gory head of the parricide rolled into a basket beneath!—Gentleman's Magazine.

### CANDIDATE.

A certain little, but very important village in the State of Pennsylvania, is encumbered with a board of "School Commissioners"—or rather a committee for the superintendence of all affairs pertaining to the education of the young. Being in want of a teacher, they advertised in the public journals for a well disposed moral man, who was capable of teaching the dead languages, didn't chew tobacco or drink whiskey." After a week or two, a raw-boned Yankee made his appearance, a pine stick and a knife in one hand and a cake of gingerbread in the other.

The committee assembled, stroked down their beards and looked wise.

"Well sir," said the chairman, eyeing the

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

rushed into the car house, and was caught between the car and the edge of the platform, with her back to the car and her breast against the platform. The space was not more than four inches, and her breast was crushed in and the left arm broken. She gave no scream, but uttered a low moaning, caused probably by the dreadful pressure against her breast. The passengers jumped out, and pried up the car with levers, and drew her out underneath. She was perfectly senseless, and ceased breathing in about five minutes.

**HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.** The Philadelphia Ledger relates the annexed particulars relative to the sudden and unaccountable disappearance of a "simple" young man, seventeen or eighteen years of age, in that city. The body of the lost youth finally was discovered in a situation to warrant the belief that his death was attended with circumstances of peculiar horror. In a part of the city there are three new well finished and untenanted brick houses, four stories high, standing by themselves; the second one of these was casually entered by an individual, who immediately perceived a strange and very offensive smell, which increased in offensiveness the higher he ascended. In the fire-place of the lower floor he discovered a shoe, and looking up the chimney beheld amid the gloom a foot dangling. Convinced that a body was in the chimney, he called in two or three passers by, and being aware that a young man was missing, he sent immediately for the father, who, on arriving, recognised the shoe as having belonged to his son. One side of the chimney in the fourth story having been torn away, the body was got out, and was so decayed and disgusting that it was forthwith put into a coffin. Conjecture is at faults as to the manner in which the poor lad came into so singular a position to meet a death of such extreme and agonizing suffering. His father it seems, furnished the marble work of the house where he was found, and he was often down there with the workmen, frequently lending them such trifling assistance as the natural feebleness of his intellect would allow him to afford. He had been missing just forty-five days, and it is supposed that on the day he was first missing he was in the house with the workmen, and in his simplicity attempted either to ascend to the top or descend to the bottom, and became exhausted or stuck fast and there died.

**SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.** A search warrant was recently procured in New York against two German Jews, recently arrived in the country, and who were living with their brother, a respectable citizen of that city. Officers proceeded to execute the warrant, taking with them the complainant, who alleged that they had robbed him of fifteen silver watches, and jewelry to the amount of several hundred dollars. On commencing their search, one of the suspected persons acknowledged that his brother had committed the robbery, and said if the officers would go away, the property would be given up, but the officers persisted in their search, and succeeded in finding a portion of the property.

While they were thus engaged, one of the brothers walked into another room, and the officers soon missing him, searched, and found him sitting on a trunk in his bed room, his head leaned back upon the bed, and his throat cut in a very shocking manner, the wind pipe being entirely severed. A dull case knife lay beside him, with which he had made the wound. He was not dead, and the officers procured assistance and took him to the hospital, where he still survives—though little hopes were entertained of his recovery. They took the other to the watch-house, from whence he was committed to prison.

**TWO MISSIONARIES EATEN BY SAVAGES.** The New York Observer publishes an extract from a letter dated Sidney, New South Wales, December 1st, 1839, which states that two missionaries connected with the London Missionary Society, had been killed and eaten by the natives. They had gone to a neighboring Island for the purpose of communicating with them on the subject of religion; but they had no sooner come in sight of the savages, than the war cry was raised. One of them being sickly and feeble, and the other quite an old man, they were overtaken and pierced through with spears. A third person, who was with them, being of stronger frame than either of the others, succeeded in making his escape.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### HARRISON IN OHIO.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." By the township elections in Ohio, which have just taken place, it will be seen that the democratic party have obtained considerable majorities, even where federalism had always maintained an ascendancy before. This shows the estimation in which Gen. Harrison is held in his own State, and what the federal party of this State had affirmed of his meagre talents and services even up to the time of his nomination by that party for Presidential candidate, was but too true. Since then a great change has taken place in their views of his character and services. They would feign make you believe, that he is a hero and a statesman—lives in a dog house and drinks hard cider—a farmer, and consequently the friend of the laborer. He is now the federal candidate for President, which accounts for this great change, and he must be made to possess every qualification requisite for that high station, besides he must be a farmer to entitle him to the votes of the farmers—a hard cider drinker to please that portion of the community who indulge in the use of that beverage—to live in a log house to be the candidate of the poor, and in short, he must be all things to all men. This will not appear surprising to him who has viewed the

course of the federal party from their first organization, and witnessed the several alterations in its name down to the present day; for they will find it to be in perfect keeping with their character.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### VAN BUREN PRINCIPLES.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent, "Sam," seems to be in the same predicament that I am in one respect. He says he has been trying very hard to learn what whig principles are and does not succeed. I, on the other hand, have been trying with equal diligence, to find out what are the principles of Van Burenism, and with the same result. "Sam" and I differ in one thing, however. He says, "it is not his fault that he is not a whig, thereby intimating his dissatisfaction with the principles, or no principles of his own party, while I have not the least disposition to become a Van Burenite, because I am perfectly satisfied with whig principles, and totally dissatisfied with Van Buren measures. Now in this state of the case I will make a proposal to your friend. If he will state what are the principles of Van Burenism, on the great subjects of Currency, Domestic Industry, the Public Lands, Internal Improvements, Rotation in Office, the policy of electing any man as President for more than one term, a Standing Army, and on the proper manner of using the appointing power held by the national Executive—I will, in turn, expand to him the principles of the whigs on the same subjects. Will he do it? If neither of us succeeds in converting the other we may possibly affect some of those who are on the fence, and who really want a light upon each side in order that they may see which way they ought to jump. I shall not imitate the slang portion of "Sam's" article for two reasons, first I dislike to write such nonsense, and second, I have too much respect for the intelligence of the people to believe they can be caught by such chaff.

What has become of Penn, Mr. Editor? I have waited a great while to hear him expound the meaning of democracy, and tell us what measures he proposes to carry out the democratic principle. Mr. Bancroft has got through his labors in Connecticut and Rhode Island and is probably at leisure to attend to this little matter.

I hope "Sam" will accept my invitation and go to work at once, and not shut himself up in his own dignity as Penn seems to have done. The truth is if those gentlemen want their principles to sprout in time for the November election, it is high time they began to plant them.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The federal newspapers, particularly the *Advertiser*, regardless of the result of the election in Virginia, and before having heard from more than half of the State, proclaim, far and wide, what they call an unparalleled victory. Upon looking at the returns of elections, as far as ascertained, we cannot find in the half portion of the State yet heard from, but two gains. This, if you would believe it, is the cause of their great exultation, and, I trust, as has been the case before with the federal newspapers, who always set up a shout of victory upon the first news in their favor, may yet have to change it into notes bewailing their discomfiture in the present election, and indicating, as is most assuredly the case, the blight of all their hopes in the next Presidential campaign. Virginia is and will be true to the cause of democracy and will be found to maintain the principles of her illustrious citizen, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and to preserve and to transmit them in all their purity to future generations.

W.

### FRA CAS IN CONGRESS.

The following account of a disgraceful affair which took place in the House of Representatives on Monday last week, is from the Report of proceedings, published in the *Baltimore American*. The House was in Committee of the whole, and had under consideration the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Saltonstall resumed his remarks, and while he was speaking, Mr. Bynum of North Carolina came to the part of the House in which Mr. Garland of Louisiana, was sitting. In the hearing of Mr. G. and while addressing him, he stated that the document was a suspicious paper, and intimated that it was corrupt. Mr. Garland maintained that it was true. [All this conversation was between the two members and one or two in their vicinity.] Mr. G. appealed to Mr. Banks and others, in proof of what he had said. Mr. B. as I understood, confirmed it.

Be that as it may, hard words soon passed between the two members. The lie was given by Mr. Bynum, and Mr. Garland, in answer to it seized Mr. B. by the throat, and struck him two or three times. Mr. B. in return after scratching the face of Garland, drew a knife. He uttered horrid imprecations in a voice which was heard in the Hall.

Mr. B. was seen by the crowds in the galleries with his knife in his right hand, and heard using the most brutal language, "liar," "puppy," "scoundrel," etc.

Mr. Garland, no less excited, but more silent continued to deal heavy blows against his antagonist. As soon as could be, the two members were separated by Mr. Evans and Mr. Banks, aided by those around them. After the separation, Mr. Bynum still attempted to reach Mr. G. and to stab him with the knife which he brandished in the air.

The Speaker in the mean time took the Chair. The Sergeant at Arms was ordered to arrest the members, but their friends protected them. Both now withdrew from the bar of the House, and partial order was restored. During the interruption the members had left their places, and all upon the outside of the Hall rushed in. Order was at length restored. A

committee after some debate was appointed by the Speaker to investigate the matter, which consisted of Mr. Underwood of Ky., Mr. Butler of Ky., Mr. Briggs of Mass., Mr. Clifford of Maine, and Mr. Cooper of Ga.

This committee have reported, but recommend no action of the House on this disgraceful occurrence.

In the language of the *Boston Times*, this affair will go abroad to disgrace us; it will be published in every king-governed country throughout the world for the purpose of casting reproach upon the American Republic; it will be tauntingly pointed at by the enemies of political freedom as a specimen of the blessings to be derived from popular government; the earth will ring with jeers at this boasted land of liberty and law—the stately halls of the capitol will be compared to bear gardens, pot houses, or bar rooms, where the most vulgar brawls and street fights are freely enacted. And to whom shall we owe this unenviable notoriety? Not to our form of government, nor to either branch of Congress, nor to anything pertaining to our free institutions, but solely to a couple of hair-brained fellows, who, by some strange accident have secured seats in the House of Representatives, which they are not fit to hold. The House should maintain its dignity by immediately expelling both of them, and their constituents should see to it that they are never returned again.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1840.

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Preparations are now making by the Young Men to celebrate the second centennial anniversary of the first settlement of this town, which was made on the 13th day of May (O. S.) 1640—consequently the 25th of the present month will be observed. It is proposed to usher in the day by a salute—to employ a band of music—to have a public dinner, and to close the day with a ball at the Hancock House.

The most interesting part of the festivities will be the addresses by the Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury and the Rev. John Gregory of this place—the former of which will be principally of an historical nature, the latter will be addressed to the young men. A Poem will probably be written by Rev. C. P. Cram for the occasion, he having been invited to perform that duty. Other appropriate exercises will also take place. The services will be performed in the Stone Temple, which has been granted for the purpose.

The Committee of Arrangements are making every necessary preparation for a proper observance of this interesting event, due notice of which will hereafter be given.

From present appearances, the efforts of the young men receive the general approbation of the community. It is to be hoped that their movements will be worthy of the occasion, and that they will be crowned with abundant success.

At the municipal election in St. Louis, the whig candidate was elected Mayor by a majority of nearly two hundred over the democratic opponent.

In the regulations established by the War Department, respecting the appointment in the army of persons from civil life, it is expressly stated that no candidate will be examined who is married.

When a man thinks precisely as you do on any subject, how apt are you to think that man is right.

Brutes never make themselves ridiculous—that is the exclusive privilege of the human family.

So general has the use of tobacco become, that the crop of this country and Cuba, which may be valued at twenty millions of dollars, is not more than sufficient to supply the demand.

There is a place down in Virginia where old maids never get to be over thirty-five. They live up to that age and then begin back at twenty-five; and so finally go out of the world as fresh and fair as a pumpkin blossom.

Everything seems to be coming down but pride and vanity.

There is likely to be a dispute between Texas and the United States in regard to the boundary line between the two countries. We are mighty bothered with boundary lines.

The house occupied by Napoleon at St. Helena, is now a barn, and the room in which the emperor died, is a stable. The walls are covered with names.

Every body knows something which nobody else knows. The wisest man, therefore, may learn something from every other man, however ignorant he may be.

A friend has informed us that he has worn out four pair of boots within the last two months, trying to collect the money to pay for them.

It is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to be alarmed at his indifference. A good thrashing is a striking proof of affection.

The last number of the *Mississippian*, published at Jackson, Miss., contains three proclamations by the Governor, offering rewards for the apprehension of a plurality which elected him. The aggregate whig vote, as given in the *Baltimore American*, was 1423; and the aggregate administration vote 1093.

A PURITAN ITEM. In the year 1661, an inhabitant of Ipswich, residing in a distant part of the town, having absented himself from public worship, his farm was sold by order of the General Court, that he might live nearer the sanctuary, and be more conveniently to attend upon its religious services.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. The complete returns of the Rhode Island election, (taking the majority only in Burrillville) are 3341 dem. 4624 whig. Last April the highest democratic vote was 2777, highest whig 3324. Whig liberal 426. Democratic increase 563; whig increase 964; net whig increase 400.

LICENSES. The County Commissioners of this County have concluded to grant licenses only for the sale of wines.

In Essex County, the Commissioners have granted licenses to sell spirits to all who have applied as taverneers, and have refused them to all retailers and victuallers.

CITY OF BOSTON. By the Amendment of the Constitution just adopted by the people, Boston loses twenty-three Representatives and one Senator, taking the population to be the same now as in 1837, and it has not probably increased much, if any.

WILLIAM M. PRICE. This noted individual, late United States District Attorney, for New York—has addressed a letter to the Hon. Aaron Vanderpool and Edward Curtis, Members of Congress, in which he declares his determination to return immediately to this country, to invite the most full and searching inquiry in regard to all matters and things connected with the charges made against him.

JAMES WOOD. The court of Oyer and Terminer, in Philadelphia, have ordered that James Wood, who

murdered his daughter and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, be confined in prison, there to remain so long as he shall continue of unsound mind, or until he shall be otherwise discharged according to law.

The following is the list of deaths which occurred in this town during the year 1839.

JAN 4. Henry A. French, aged 20 years.

5. Mrs. Jemima Whitcher, 54.

12. Mrs. Elizabeth Greenleaf, 73.

FEB. 2. John P., son of Mr. John P. Hersey, aged 14 months.

12. Lucy Ann, daughter of Trueworthy C. Horn, 6 months.

MAR. 16. Mrs. Prudence Gay, wife of Henry A. Gay, aged 74 years.

23. Elijah Spear, 25.

23. Lemuel Spear, 41.

APR. 6. Mrs. Mary Kilborn, 26.

13. James Glover, son of Dr. W. B. Duggan, 13 months.

Samuel Frederick of Lowell, 47 years.

27. Nathan Lawrence, 50.

Mrs. Mary Hammond, 40.

Child of Jonathan Spear, 3 weeks.

MAY 1. Mrs. Mary, widow of James Faxon, 83.

23. Josiah Quincy, son of Josiah Baxter, 6.

Libeus Corliss, 17.

Martha Benson, 6.

29. Josiah Hunt, 49.

JUNE 1. Abby Caroline, daughter of Horatio N. Glover, 15 months.

Mrs. Sophronia, wife of Charles A. Cummings, 25 years.

Child of Edward Damon, 3.

Child of Lewis Hayden, 6 months.

22. Mrs. Ruth A. wife of Wm. Hobart, 21.

Winslow C. son of Joseph Burrell, 11.

Quincy, son of Albert Hersey, 6 months.

JULY 2. Edward A. son of John Veazie, 20.

Rebecca Whiston, daughter of Cha's Tirrell, 2.

AUG. 10. James, son of Thomas Kanan, 18 months.

17. John L. Pierce, son of J. Carr, 7 weeks.

Benjamin Childs, 52.

Infant child of Jedediah Varnum.

Child of Seth Spear, 4 months.

Infant child of Daniel Nightingale.

Infant child of Thomas O'Conor.

Infant child of John Fluery.

Infant child of Nathaniel S. Spear.

Infant child of Ariel Lamplin..

Sept. 28. William Page, 25 years.

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- Infant child of Thomas O'Connor.
- Infant child of John Flury.
- Infant child of Nathaniel S. Spear.
- Infant child of Ariel Lumpkin.
28. William Page, 25 years.
16. Josiah, son of Josiah Adams, 17.
- William, son of late Dr. Thomas Phipps, 18.
- Child of Capt. Michael Hodgkinson, 6.
26. Josiah, son of Capt. Josiah Glover, 24.
- Nov. 3. Mr. Samuel Copeland, 79.
10. Mr. Cyrus Corliss, 45.
- Child of Peter Donahue, 1 year.
- Mr. Hiram Apit of Loudon, N. H., 19.
20. Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late John Adams, 9.
21. Eliza Ann, daughter of A. W. Leighton, 4.
- Infant child of —— Keyneau.
26. Fances E. daughter of William Packard, 14.
- Child of Murray Young, 1 year.
- Dec. 5. Mrs. Sarah P. wife of Charles Hardwick, 66.
- ECCLÉSIASTICAL. Rev. Matthew H. Smith has tendered his resignation of the office of pastor of the Universalist Society in Salem, and the same has been accepted.
- It is stated in one of the Salem papers, that the Lyman Hall, in that city, has been secured by several miles, late worshippers in the Universalist Church, the purpose of enjoying regular religious worship; that they have secured the services of Rev. M. H. Smith, late pastor of the Universalist Society.
- "IS TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR." Benet's New York Herald states that the English government have on and near our coast, one line of battle, nine frigates and nineteen sloops of war, with two hundred and twenty-two guns and five thousand hundred men. If such is the fact, should not the government of this country be making preparations to on the defensive, in case of necessity?
- TEXAS. Accounts from Texas to the 15th of March state that the Mexican Centralists, under Arista, and the Federalists, under Cenales and Zepata, had a body engagement, on the Rio Grande, in which the Federalists were totally routed, with great numbers dead and wounded, the exact number not being known. Those who escaped returned in great confusion to San Antonio. Zepata was taken prisoner and shortly afterwards shot.
- A NOVEL CELEBRATION. May day, at Savannah, is to be celebrated with more than the customary gaiety. The military corps of the city have invited their brethren in arms from various quarters of the state to participate in the festivities. The Macon railroad Company have offered free passage to such come by that route.
- NEW ORLEANS. The election on the 6th inst. resulted in the success of the candidate of the whig and the native American Association, for Mayor. There are six candidates. The successful candidate had plurality which elected him. The aggregate whig vote, as given in the Baltimore American, was 1425; and the aggregate administration vote 1093.
- A PURITAN ITEM. In the year 1661, an inhabitant of Ipswich, residing in a distant part of the town, having absented himself from public worship, his name was sold by order of the General Court, that he might live nearer the sanctuary, and be able more conveniently to attend upon its religious services.
- RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. The complete returns of the Rhode Island election, (taking the majority only) Burrell's are 3341 dem. 4024 whig. Last April highest democratic vote was 2777, highest whig 34. Whig liberal 426. Democratic increase 563; big increase 964; net whig increase 400.
- LICENCES. The County Commissioners of this county have concluded to grant licences only for the sale of wines.
- In Essex County, the Commissioners have granted licences to sell spirits to all who have applied as tasters, and have refused them to all retailers and vintners.
- CITY OF BOSTON. By the Amendment of the Constitution just adopted by the people, Boston loses twenty-three Representatives and one Senator, taking the population to be the same now as in 1837, and it is not probably increased much, if any.

INSTALLATION AT WEYMOUTH. Rev. J. S. Barry will be installed as pastor of the First Universalist Society in Weymouth, on Wednesday, May 6th. Services to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon, by Rev. Hosea Ballou of Boston. There will be services in the morning, sermon by Rev. O. A. Skinner, and a conference in the evening. The church connected with the Society will be recognized at the conclusion of the afternoon services.

A GOOD JOKE. If a person who is nominated as one of the Sheriffs of London refuses to serve, he forfeits three hundred pounds. A singular rule but one that actually exists, notwithstanding. In order to punish Lord John Russell and sir Robert Peel for their opposition to the present Sheriffs—in the Parliamentary privilege affair—it is proposed to nominate them, at the next election, and, as they will certainly decline the honor, they will have, between them, to pluck the power to the tune of six hundred pounds.

A GOOD SIGN. Bicknell's Reporter states that all the Banks of Philadelphia, with the exception of the Bank of the United States, now pay out either their own notes or the notes of other banks, when so requested, and in payment of checks.

WORTHY OF NOTE. The Salem Gazette says, that the Rev. Isaac Branson has officiated as pastor of the Congregational Society in Georgetown, in that county, for three years. His salary has ever been three hundred dollars and twelve cords of wood per annum.

ACTS AND RESOLVES. We are again indebted to the courteous attention of the Secretary of State for a copy of the Acts and Resolves of the last Legislature, for which favor he will please accept our thanks.

NOTICES. The Directors of the Quincy Lyceum will meet at the Centre School Room, next TUESDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

To Let. THE House on Quincy Point, formerly occupied by Isaac Riddle, Esq. For information inquire of William J. Lincoln, Quincy, or the subscriber at Bedfod, N. H.

WILLIAM P. RIDDELL.

Quincy, May 2.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE. THE inhabitants of the Town of Quincy are hereunto notified to bring to the subscribers, Assessors of said Quincy, on or before the first day of June next, true lists of their polls and of all their estates, both real and personal, (not exempted from taxation,) of which they were possessed on the first day of May instant. And all other inhabitants, possessing property in said Quincy on said first of May instant, are requested to bring to us to said Assessors true lists of the same as above directed.

CHARLES A. BROWN,

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, May 2.

NOTICE. S. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere. Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Viginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.

Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Green, Blue, Yellow, etc.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds.

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at lowest prices.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

SILK AND LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Assessors of DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, May 2.

NOTICE. WILLIAM SHAW respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the Room for Rent, formerly occupied by Mr. Chapman, directly over Gill's Bookstore, in HAIR CUTTING and PASTING, for COACHES, a superior article, for sale by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

NOTICE. WILLIAM SHAW respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the Room for Rent, formerly occupied by Mr. Chapman, directly over Gill's Bookstore, in HAIR CUTTING and PASTING, for COACHES, a superior article, for sale by

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# QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 19.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

## Truss Manufactory.

A subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at stand (opposite 264.) No. 365 Washington Street, entrance in Temple Avenue, up

All individuals can see him alone at any time, above place.

Truss had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last years, all may rest assured of relief who call Truss of his manufacture, and he is confident to give every individual relief who may be called on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks promise what they cannot perform.

Truss worn the different kinds of TRUSSES, more than have been offered to the public for the twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to all the different cases that occur, and he on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John H. of this city, formerly made, together with the Elasic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Truss without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improving and Pavlo Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss made in four different ways; Trusses with ball socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by which, persons troubled with decent of rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, which have answered in cases where previous failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Back Bands, and many other articles. As a great convenience and means of relaxation, the subscriber will keep on hand the following from other manufacturers, which they can have; if do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral; Rundell's do; Far's do; Salmon's Ball and set; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do; and single; also Trusses for children of all

my kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and as good as when new.

and also wishing for any of these instruments will wait upon Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is this every week for children and infants in this and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture.

He also informs individuals that he will not make or complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, young persons do not want their cases known.

that the public may be satisfied of his ability, he is them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received

more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons affiliated with the Herina have suffered much the want of a skillful workman in accommodations, I have, therefore, having first ascertained the competency of J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to a variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their interests in regard to these important articles.

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## QUINCY PATRIOT.

Captain objected either to landing them or lending the boat; he said they would perish if they attempted to get ashore in their exhausted condition; and carried them to New York.

Meantime his companions on the beach had seen the approach of the sloop. The simultaneous disappearance of the boat containing their companions, and their ineffectual efforts to find any traces of them, led them to fear the worst. At three o'clock in the morning they returned to his cottage to relate to his supposed widow the story of her bereavement. Human woe can offer nothing more distressing than the scene which that cottage presented throughout the morning. The aged father cowering over the fire and trembling with emotion; the broken-hearted wife lamenting that she could have enjoyed no last look, dispensing no soothings, to relieve the anguish of dissolution, receive no dying assurance of affection unaltered and unalterable, and the children attempting to lip the consolation which they did not feel.

At nine o'clock intelligence arrived that the boat had been found with her stern stove in. There were no traces of her crew; and if any slight hope had been hitherto entertained, it was now abandoned. But the day which had dawned so gloomy was not even to reach its meridian in sorrow. The early boat from New York brought up the missing individuals, and joy, too great for words, filled the hearts of the sorrowing, and awakened many a sympathetic tear. It may be useless to attempt drawing any moral from this casualty, which had well nigh proved so distressing, to quicken the sensibilities of those who may be indifferent to the wear and tear of human feelings. It affords, however, one moral of universal application. It may serve to remind us of the blessings we enjoy in the affection of those who are nearest to us; to teach us to prize their society by reflecting how valueless life would be without it, and thus to rate inferior considerations at their proper value—to inculcate, in short, the appreciation and thankful enjoyment of those social blessings, of which we may at any moment be deprived.

### INTERESTING STATEMENT.

The following article gives the origin of the names of the several United States.

Maine was so called, as early as 1633, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, Eng.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan. 16th, 1777, from French *verd mont*, green mountain.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I had learnt," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called, in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principle river. Connecticut is a Mohekanneew word, signifying *long river*.

New York was so called, 1664, in reference to the duke of York and Albany to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1651, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De La War who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1817, for its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, that is, the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called, in honor of Louis XIV., of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten-assee is said to signify a *curved spoon*.

Kentucky was so called in 1792, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the *river of men*.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its Southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805 from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1819, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday in Spanish *Pascua Florida*.

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa is so called from its principal river.

Oregon is so called from its principal river.—*New Haven Palladium*.

### THUNDER STORM AT SEA.

The ship Wetmore of New York, bound for Savannah from Havana, encountered an awful thunder storm, and received some damage from a stroke of lightning, in the night. The following particulars are gathered from the journal of a passenger, Rev. J. Gurney.

About eight o'clock, we observed some dark clouds rising, and summer-like lightning playing to the northwest; and the moon rose of a blood color. For some time we thought the clouds were gradually dispersing, and I hoped that the electric fluid, which was much diffused through the atmosphere, would only afford us a succession of beauties to admire. But after about two hours had elapsed, these hopes were annihilated. The clouds had met over our heads, and veiled the moon in deep darkness—the rain poured in torrents—the vessel flew before the wind, and awful flashes of forked lightning, with tremendous thunder immediately following, gave ample proof that the weapons of "Heaven's artillery" were nigh at hand, even at our doors. Never before have I witnessed such a war of elements; but our skilful captain had foreseen trouble, and our well prepared ship moved along steadily before the wind. The discharges of lightning, however, and crashes of thunder, became more and more tremendous; when suddenly the vessel received a terrible shock. Several of the sailors were knocked down, and as soon as they could find their feet, rushed into the cabin for safety; one was dragged in, lightning struck—whether to live or die we know not.

The Captain himself received a stroke, which has left black traces on his legs. To consummate the scene, either a blazing rope or the appearance of it in electric fluid, was seen falling on the deck—a violent smell of sulphur immediately assailed us—both the upper and lower cabins were filled with smoke, and it was the general belief and cry that the ship was on fire. When we came to this point, though preserved through the whole scene in a good degree of quietness, I could not but feel that we were in very dangerous circumstances. But beyond this climate we were not permitted to pass. The ship was searched and no fire was found; the smoke and sulphurous smell gradually vanished; the storm, after raging about an hour, gradually subsided; the sky became clear, the moon regained her ascendancy, our poor stricken sailor began to recover, and we were left in quiet possession of ourselves—body and mind unharmed!

In the morning we found that the main-top-gallant mast and royal yard were shivered, the main-mast struck, a considerable piece of timber forced out of the deck, a box demolished, a sail or two pierced with holes, and the bottom of a tin pan knocked out. Surely we have cause for humble thankfulness to the God of nature and of grace, the controller of storms and thunderbolts, and the preserver of men.

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Among the influences for good which we hope will ever effect the hearts of New Englanders, are the observances of their annual and centennial celebrations. They come round among our towns and villages with a frequency which cannot be exhausted. The recalling of olden times, to trace the elements of present growth and virtue, is a sacred obligation of gratitude to our fathers, and shows an earnest anxiety for the good of those who shall come after us. Amidst the rocky and barren hills of our own region lie happy villages, the homes of many who have wandered far thence, but gladly return on the appointed day of joyful remembrance, to recall youthful sympathies and to acknowledge eternal obligation to the churches and firesides of their infancy. From a circuit of hundreds of miles gather together those who when brought face to face appear to be the children of one family. There is an innocent simplicity in the remembrances then renewed, a hearty and unsophisticated kindness of feeling in the greetings then exchanged, which refreshes the page of life. Social distinctions and professional cares are forgotten. What one utters, all understand. The heart is the sole medium of imparting or receiving interest. Then the benefactors of the village, its eminent examples of piety and charity, are remembered with affection. Their praises are uttered near the spot where their ashes repose. The good institutions of the town, its libraries and schools, its provision for the poor, are traced in their effects. Then the history of the meetinghouse and the succession of its pastors is often made the thread which connects the stages of prosperity, the narratives of family descent, and the progress of the present generation, with the character of the first which inhabited the scenes of its lot. Then does the piety of New England exhibit the fruits of seed which was planted deep in suffering and in prayer.—*Monthly Miscellany*.

### SENATOR RUGGLES.

The following letter from the Hon. John Ruggles, at present a United States Senator from Maine, was addressed to the committee of the late Whig National Convention who had invited him to attend. Mr. Ruggles has generally supported the national administration, and was elected to office as a democrat.

WASHINGTON, May 2d, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I have received the invitation to attend the sitting of the National Convention of Whig Young Men, as one of its guests, with which you have honored me, "in behalf of the delegates from the City of Baltimore." It would afford me great satisfaction to be present on that interesting occasion, to deliver his views in relation to the currency.

These remarks may perhaps lay us open to the attacks of the advocates of peace principles. We can only say to them, that peace, with its diffusive blessings, when *linked with dishonor*, must ever be preferred by a free and intelligent people to the vicissitudes and blood-stained trophies of war. Until human nature can be changed, we must, to use the language of Washington, in time of peace prepare for war.

present incumbent of the Executive chair, have witnessed with painful disappointment the pertinacity with which he has persevered in forcing upon the country a system of measures destructive of its best interests and ruinous to the enterprise and business of the people; and they have resolved, as the only means left of

the continuance of the Cumberland Road, which was rejected after some discussion.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was also made for the survey and establishment of civil trust, and who are still highly esteemed and venerated. The number at present of this corps, though rather small, embraces young men of spirit and character, who regard the institutions of the country, and who value law and order.

A long debate arose in reference to the appropriation for the completion of the new Treasury Building, which continued till the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 1. In the Senate, Mr. Wright of New York, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to obtain the aid of the General Government in the construction of a canal around the Falls of Niagara.

In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, was resumed. The Public Buildings, the workmen employed upon them, and various matters connected with them, were the subjects discussed during the day. The immediate appropriation for the Treasury Buildings proposed by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is \$1,000.

This sum was reported in January last, and since then the Government, under the authority of the President of the United States, has never yet disappointed the expectations of his country. He who, by his bravery in the field, redeemed the honor of the nation, when betrayed by treachery and cowardice, will not fail to correct by his wisdom and prudence the errors of the civil administration of the Government under which the country is severely suffering.

The money appropriated by the last Congress having been exhausted a long time since, the President instructed the Superintendent to keep the workmen employed, provided they would give the government credit, and trust to the disposition of Congress to make the appropriations. The contract was accepted, and for several months the operatives have been employed without receiving a dollar in payment.

Mr. Jones now proposes that the workmen shall be paid for what they have done and then be discharged.

Mr. Lincoln of Mass., chairman of the committee on Public Buildings, proposes that an appropriation should be made sufficient to keep them in employment during the season.

The amendment was finally adopted making an appropriation sufficient to complete the Treasury Building.

The most interesting passage in the thirty-one hours session of the House of Representatives, on Monday and Tuesday, was the following announcement of a great speech to come, by the venerable John Quincy Adams, who, by the way, was at his post during the whole of that session, and more fresh, alert and watchful than any other members. He is the old man vigorous and wonderful, as well as the old man eloquent.

Mr. Thiers, who has just been placed at the head of the French Ministry, though but thirty-five years of age, has acquired the reputation of being one of the most talented men in Europe.

A boy, between two and three years of age, was lately scalded to death at New York, by falling into a gutter in a public thoroughfare, in which the hot water of a distillery was running.

The Rev. Dr. Ripley, senior pastor of the First Congregational Church in Concord, Mass., entered on his ninetieth year on Friday of last week—and on the following Sunday he gave an extemporaneous sermon to his people.

The latest arrivals from the Mediterranean state that Vesuvius is inwardly convulsed, and thick clouds of smoke cover the mountain top.

The number of letters brought by the Great Western, on her last trip, was 11,268.

The sum of \$40,326 was appropriated last year for the support of free schools in South Carolina. There are eight hundred and forty-two schools, and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven scholars.

Sunflower segars are manufactured in Philadelphia and are said to be very pleasant to the taste, while unlike tobacco, they are decidedly healthy, particularly for consumptive persons.

The Common Council of New York has unanimously voted against granting any of the school money to the Catholic schools.

Three hundred tons of ice were recently sold in Natchez, Miss., at four dollars (specie) per hundred.

Boston Common has upon it no less than seven hundred and fourteen trees.

A LARGE LOAF OF BREAD. At a late gathering of the admirers of the Log Cabin Chief, at Auburn (N. Y.) at which nearly five thousand people were present, first in the procession came, mounted on four wheels, and still occupying its place in the dish in which it had been baked, a mammoth loaf of "Rye and Indian," from the Bakery of Mr. Thomas Newcomb, [formerly of this town] presenting probably the largest specimen of that agreeable and wholesome food of the olden time ever made in that region. It was seven feet long, and two and a half wide, weighing five hundred and fifty-one pounds. And what is the best part of the story, upon being afterwards cut, it proved to be "an excellent baking."

Reward of Demerit. A large and beautiful silver pitcher and a valuable gold safety chain have been presented to Daniel Gibbons, Esq. of Boston, by a number of his fellow citizens, as a suitable present for his exertions in behalf of Constitutional liberty and equal laws, while a member of our State Legislature in the years 1838 and 1839. The same liberal minded gentlemen have also presented Benjamin F. Hallett, Esq. with three pieces of elegant, heavy silver plate, with suitable inscriptions as a reward for his exertions in procuring a repeal of the License Law of 1838.

Those members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

DIED.

In this town, 7th inst., Miss Ann Bird, daughter of Mr. Micajah Pope, aged 14 years.

Jeffrey R. Brackett,

IMPORTER of wholesale and retail dealer in fine Wines, French Trunks, Mallets, Materials and Tools—successor to B. C. Fenisher as manufacturer of Jewelry and Silver Ware—has received, per recent arrival, a choice assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of the newest patterns.

Cash paid for old Silver.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING of Watches.

No. 69 Washington Street, three doors south of Court Street. 3w Boston, May 9.

New Store and New Goods.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the Store recently erected on Washington Street, and will be ready to wait on customers next Wednesday. He intends to keep a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

A share of patronage is solicited.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, May 9.

Notice.

THE Members of the Quincy Union Singing Society will meet at the Town Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half past seven o'clock.

BENJAMIN CURTIS, President.

Quincy, May 9.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. The efforts of the young men will be crowned with good success.

Pev. C. P. Cranch has accepted the invitation to write a poem for the occasion.

The Quincy Light Infantry have voted to perform short duty.

Tickets for the dinner will be ready on Tuesday next, at the places mentioned in another column.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION. The papers received from the South, contain numerous details of the proceedings at the Whig Convention, held at Baltimore on Monday last.

Delegates were in attendance from every State.

The number is estimated at upwards of twenty thousand, and the procession reached more than two miles, the members walking in files of eight abreast.

The Hon. John V. L. McMahon of Maryland was chosen President. There were twenty-six Vice Presidents—one from each State. The Vice President from Massachusetts was the Hon. Daniel P. King of Danvers, and the Secretary, Elbridge G. Austin of Boston.



## POETRY.

## TAKE THE RUBY WINE AWAY.

Bring me forth the cup of gold,  
Chased by Druid's hands of old,  
Filled from yonder fountain's breast,  
Where the waters are at rest;  
This for me—in joyous hour,  
This for me—in beauty's bower,  
This for me—in manhood's prime,  
This for me—in life's decline.

Bring me forth the humbler horn,  
Filled by bunter's hand at morn,  
From the chrysal spring that flows  
Underneath the blooming rose,  
Where the violet loves to sip—  
Where the lily cools her lip;  
Bring me this—and I will say,  
Take the ruby wine away!

Take away the damning draught,  
By the bacchanalian quaffed!

Take away the liquid death—  
Serpents nest in its breath,  
Terror rides upon its flood,  
Vice surrounds its brim of blood,  
Sorrow in its bosom stings,  
Sorrow buoyed on pleasure's wings.

Dip the bucket in the well,  
Where the trout delights to dwell—  
Where the sparkling water sings,  
As it bubbles from the springs—  
Where the breezes whisper sweet—  
Where the happy children meet;  
Draw, and let the draught be mine—  
Take away the rosy wine!

## I'LL NEVER BE MARRIED.

I will not wear a captive's chain,  
Nor own a master—they who wed,  
First go to jail, and then remain,

In everlasting fetters led;

I can't imagine what they gain,  
No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

A wife can't out of window look,  
Without a husband's grumbling loud;  
Each slip's recorded in a book.

I won't submit! I own I'm proud,  
Too proud such busy knaves to brook,  
No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

Unmarried, I command at will;

And youths press forward to obey;  
I find them glad and grateful still,

And who so prompt to serve as they?

Will lords a bride's desire fulfil?

No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

I often see a married pair—

I know they curse their luckless fate;

I've seen a woman tear her hair,

And of connubial blessings prize;

Yet daily sink beneath despair.

No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

THE WELCOME BACK.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home;

Where all will spring to meet us;

Where hands are strivings as we come,

To be the first to greet us;

When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath,

And care been sorely pressing;

"Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,

And find a fireside blessing.

Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,

If we are but sure of a welcome back.

## ANECDOTES.

**CAUSTIC REPLY.** A gentleman of the desk, who was not so fortunate as to possess the best of talents, was met by an old acquaintance a short time after his introduction into office, who asked him how he came to enter into the ministry? "Because," said he, "I thought the Lord had need of me." "It might be so," rejoined the other, "for I remember to have read, that the Lord once had need of an ass."

**BOY MOR.** "How shameful it is that you should fall asleep," said a dull preacher to his drowsy audience, "when the poor creature (pointing to an idiot who was leaning on a staff and staring at him) is both awake and attentive." "Perhaps, sir," replied the fool, "I should have been asleep too, if I had not been an idiot."

**AN IRISH COMPLIMENT.** A lovely girl was bending her head over a rose tree which a lady who was purchasing, when the woman looking kindly at the young beauty said, "I ax ye pardon, young lady, but if its pleasing to ye, I'd thank ye to keep your cheek away from that rose, ye'll put the lady out of conste with the color of her flower."

**TO SET CHEAP.** Two very honest gentlemen, who dealt in brooms, meeting one day in the street, one asked the other, how the devil he could afford to undersell him every where as he did, when he stole the stuff, and made the brooms himself? "Why ye silly dog," answered the other, "I steal them ready made."

**THE NEAREST ROAD.** Henry the Fourth of France was most unfeignedly of a lady who used to attend the *Comte de Toulouse*. One day, in a gallant humor, said to the lady: "Pray, madam, which is the way to your bed chamber?" "Through the church," said she.

**A PRECIOUS GENIUS.** "Where is the *East?*" inquired the mistress of a school, of one of her young pupils, whom she was questioning on the situations of the points, North, South, East and West. "In the *East?*" answered the little geographer.

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Where the waters are at rest;  
This for me—in joyous hour,  
This for me—in beauty's bower,  
This for me—in manhood's prime,  
This for me—in life's decline.

Bring me forth the humbler horn,  
Filled by bunter's hand at morn,  
From the chrysal spring that flows  
Underneath the blooming rose,  
Where the violet loves to sip—  
Where the lily cools her lip;  
Bring me this—and I will say,  
Take the ruby wine away!

Take away the damning draught,  
By the bacchanalian quaffed!

Take away the liquid death—  
Serpents nest in its breath,  
Terror rides upon its flood,  
Vice surrounds its brim of blood,  
Sorrow in its bosom stings,  
Sorrow buoyed on pleasure's wings.

Dip the bucket in the well,  
Where the trout delights to dwell—  
Where the sparkling water sings,  
As it bubbles from the springs—  
Where the breezes whisper sweet—  
Where the happy children meet;  
Draw, and let the draught be mine—  
Take away the rosy wine!

## I'LL NEVER BE MARRIED.

I will not wear a captive's chain,  
Nor own a master—they who wed,  
First go to jail, and then remain,

In everlasting fetters led;

I can't imagine what they gain,  
No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

A wife can't out of window look,  
Without a husband's grumbling loud;  
Each slip's recorded in a book.

I won't submit! I own I'm proud,  
Too proud such busy knaves to brook,  
No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

Unmarried, I command at will;

And youths press forward to obey;

I find them glad and grateful still,

And who so prompt to serve as they?

Will lords a bride's desire fulfil?

No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

I often see a married pair—

I know they curse their luckless fate;

I've seen a woman tear her hair,

And of connubial blessings prize;

Yet daily sink beneath despair.

No! no! I'll never married be,

But love, and love—and yet be free.

THE WELCOME BACK.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home;

Where all will spring to meet us;

Where hands are strivings as we come,

To be the first to greet us;

When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath,

And care been sorely pressing;

"Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,

And find a fireside blessing.

Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,

If we are but sure of a welcome back.

## POETRY.

## TAKE THE RUBY WINE AWAY.

Bring me forth the cup of gold,  
Chased by Druid's hands of old,  
Filled from yonder fountain's breast,  
Where the waters are at rest;  
This for me—in joyous hour,  
This for me—in beauty's bower,  
This for me—in manhood's prime,  
This for me—in life's decline.

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</

## Truss Manufactury.

subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, up

Individuals can see him alone at any time, in place. He had eighteen years experience and adopted to medical knowledge person for the last year all his care assurred of relief who call him of his manufacture, and he is confident to give every individual relief who may be to call on him.

Public are cautioned against the many quacks

whose what they cannot perform.

ing worn the different kinds of Trusses, more that have been offered to the public for the last years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining, what sort of Truss is best to all the different cases that occur, and he send as good Trusses, and will furnish any Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Person that purchases a Truss at this establishment it does not suit, can exchange until they are fitted without extra charge.

Subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John of this city, formerly made, together with the Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all capture, and in a large portion produce a person—they can be worn day and night; improve and Pivot Truss, Umbilical Spring Truss, in four different ways; Trusses with ball and joint; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by which persons troubled with a decent of an can ride on horseback with perfect ease.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

12 Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. Stone Quarries.  
JUHN SPEAR. Weymouth.  
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.  
JACOB THRELLI, Jr. South Weymouth.  
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Braintree.  
JOSEPH CLEVERLY. Abington.  
SAMUEL A. TURNER. South Scituate.  
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Lynn.  
N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.  
FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

## MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## UNITED STATES BANK.

MR. EDITOR—I observe that in compliance with the request of "Neponset," you are republishing President Jackson's celebrated "Veto Message." I am glad to see it. With your leave I shall hereafter offer some comments upon it.

"Neponset" says he asks the publication because, "I wish the public to know the doctrines and principles of the opponents to a British National Bank." Lest we should be at cross purposes and I should waste my ink, paper and time, I wish to understand whether the writer means British or American as applied to the Bank.

If he really means British I have nothing to say on the subject, because it is quite immaterial to me whether Britain has a National Bank or not.

But if he belongs to that class of tories who are charmed with everything that is British, that they apply the term to all

American systems without remembering that we cut loose from Britain and set up for ourselves, "long time ago"; and if the title he has given in this instance is a mere "lapsus linguae" and he really means an American National Bank—why then I have something to say about it.

I will merely add at this time, that I agree with "Neponset" in one remark, that this is "one of the most important documents on the American records," (though I cannot see its relation to, or bearing upon, the British National Bank.) a document fraught with thrilling interest to every man, of every profession and business."

But here we separate. Instead of being a document to which every true republican—every honest friend to his country will with joy and gratitude respond," I hold it to be one to which no man can respond with "joy and gratitude" save the rich aristocrat whose wealth has been doubled by it—the salaried office holder, whose pay has been virtually increased fifty per cent. by it, and the successful speculator whose means of gambling were multiplied three fold by it.

To the honest, the industrious, the enterprising—to the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the farmer, the laborer, it came with a blast as deadly as the Simon which drives the traveller to bury his face in the sand; and its fatal and withering effects are yet seen and felt—aye, and will for years be seen and felt, throughout the whole length and breadth of our land.

BRANTREE.

extraordinary virtues of those Pills, in a great degree depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the and from its being first obtained from the Tonic, he has denominated it "Tomatine." His at was first called to the subject in the summer of of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Fosters well acquainted with the manufacture of these new and ingenious in accommodating them to the cases which occur. I feel myself called to recommend him to my professional brethren and public as a person well fitted to supply their in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some per-

sonal skill in the Hermit have suffered much

in the peculiarities of their cases, I have

been anxious to inform myself of the competency of

F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned

death of Mr. Beath. After some months of

of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Fosters

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new and ingenious in accommodating them to

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on, Nov. 23. of

TOMATO PILLS.

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JOHN A. GREEN.

July 21.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

Subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot,

at Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, ex-

clusively, Book and Job Printing

in every variety, on favorable terms.

JOHN A. GREEN.

July 5.

JOHN A. GREEN.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

ally rear that will frighten ten horses to one crow. They should be made in the image of a man, which animal, the crow abhors as his greatest enemy, and always wishes to avoid. If the image is partially covered with brush, the crow will be still more shy, and will never meddle with your corn, when he thinks he is running great risk of his life.—*Bos. Cultivator.*

### STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

From the seventh annual report of the State Lunatic Hospital are gathered the annexed interesting statistics relative to the causes of the insanity, and the number of patients which have been received into the Hospital, up to November 28, 1839.

Whole number of patients admitted, one thousand and thirty-four. Males, five hundred and sixty-two—Females, four hundred and seventy-two or ninety less. Males cured, two hundred and nineteen—Females, two hundred and five, or a greater proportion of recoveries than among the males. Deaths—Males, forty-eight—Females, only twenty-seven—or a fraction less than one seventeenth part. Elopement, four. Discharged recovered, four hundred and twenty-four, and discharged improved, one hundred and forty-five. Remaining in the hospital, Nov. 29th, two hundred and twenty-nine. Under these heads the number of each sex is not indicated by the table.

The principal causes of insanity appear to be bodily ailments—such as wounds in the head, fevers, epilepsy, palsy, etc.: in all two hundred and fifty-nine; but the greatest single cause is intemperance:—in all one hundred and seventy-one of this number, one hundred and fifty-one are males, seventy-five of whom have proved curable—females, twenty—curable nine—in the same proportion as the males.

Religious mania, forty males, twenty-four of whom have proved curable:—females, thirty-eight, and only twenty-four curable, or less than one-half. The report states that there has been of late a great falling off of cases of this nature.

Disappointed affections, forty-seven. In none of the tables have we been able to find any data indicating the number of each sex, which comes under this head. From an imperfect table, we find four men to seven women, the light of whose minds have been extinguished by that ignis fatuus "Love," which so often invests a mere human being with imaginary charms, perfections, or virtues, utterly be-yond the lot of humanity to attain to.

Domestic afflictions, one hundred and seven. Disappointed ambition, twenty-seven. Loss of property and fear of poverty, sixty-eight—the majority being males. Excessive use of snuff and tobacco, six. Only one case is specifically set forth in the table, the patient being a married woman—a solemn warning to all snuff-taking ladies!

A married and an unmarried woman are set down as insane from the "indulgence of temper."

From the indulgence in the solitary vice, ninety-nine—males eighty-five—curable, twenty-two, or one-fourth:—females, twelve—curable, only one. We did not find any cause assigned for this extraordinary disproportion of cases in the respective sexes, under this head.

Among the patients thirteen have committed homicide, and eighteen have exhibited a propensity to kill, and one hundred and twenty-five have attempted suicide.

**Occupations**—Farmers, one hundred and twenty-four; Laborers, ninety-seven; Shoemakers, forty-two; Seamen, forty; Merchants thirty-three—not a remarkable number considering the harassing nature of mercantile pursuits in this country; Carpenters, twenty-seven; Manufacturers, twenty-seven; Teachers, twenty-three; Blacksmiths, thirteen; Printers, thirteen—a larger number than we expected.

### PIETY OF WOMAN.

"There is no gem which so much adorns the female character, and which adds so brilliant a lustre to her charms, as unaffected and deep-toned piety." Education and the schools of refinement, are unable to bestow an equivalent for deficiency in this respect. They may do much towards cultivating and improving the amiable qualities of the mind and heart: they modify and soften the natural asperities of the disposition, and render their society agreeable and interesting; yet they cannot give that stability and energy to the moral character, which is the office of religion to confer. Though Nature may have bestowed upon her person, with a lavish hand, all those attractions which are so powerful in engaging the affections, esteem—though the model and expression of her features, the grace and affability of her deportment, or the strength and brilliancy of her intellect, may excite admiration—even yet, it must be confessed, the crowning excellence of all her loveliness consists in piety. We mean consistent, practical piety: not an outward profession merely—which is treated with little or no deference to its sanctity and obligations; but rather that religion which invests the character without as well as within the precincts of the sanctuary—which is exhibited in the actions and life: and which by its enabling virtues and affectionate sympathies, contributes so much to the amenities of social life.

A female possessed of such a spirit and tone of feeling, is indeed "above all price." What though she be destined to a life of humble obscurity and toil? Her's is still a happy lot. With holy resignation, she looks away to Him for support, who can disarm sorrow of poignancy, and adversity of its withering power. Nor does her religion interfere with any rational enjoyment. It rather augments every earthly comfort: makes domestic duties pleasant—strengthens social ties—inspires generous affections, and imparts humility and cheerfulness. What a contrast does she form with those who glitter for a while in the gay circle of fashion and folly, and finally, with bitter disappointment, give place to envious competitors for the temporary advantages of mere external attrac-

tions. The one is restless and fickle, like the cloud driven through the firmament, at the caprice of angry and ever-varying winds; the other is serene and constant, like the eternal blue beyond: the one may possess the negative worth of a superficial morality; the other breathes in her desires the pure aspirations of a sanctified heart: the one making herself the centre and circumference of all her purposes and efforts, dies, and leaves a void on the records of charity; the other with expansive benevolence, regards the world as the theatre of relative duty, and *never dies*. It is true, as a "visible agent, she may be removed." But yet she exists in the affections and remembrance of the living: and when her contemporaries have gone down to the grave, her moral influence is yet transmitted to other generations.

**THE HALF REASONING BRUTE.** A slut hound on a plantation, a few miles from Natchez, having six puppies of some weeks old, was observed to come down to the dwelling-house from the gin-house, where she had her young, with unusual signs of distress. In a hurried and very anxious manner she fawned upon the people, giving out signs of distress, and soon hurried back to the bed where she had her puppies, under the gin-house, three hundred yards or more distant from the dwelling-houses. Her manner having appeared so strange, some of the people, after talking about it, and after some little time, went up to the gin-house, and were attracted by the cries of one of the puppies, whom its mother was carrying in her mouth up a flight of steps into the loft of the gin house. Following the pattern of a good mother, the person found that the puppy which the slut was carrying up made three which she had removed, and hastened down to her nest on the ground, beneath the gin-house, there was seen an alligator from six to eight feet in length, which had devoured the other three. He was killed, cut open, and the other three puppies taken from his stomach!

Now, what could a human being, a rational creature, have done under the peculiar circumstances of the case, so trying to maternal feelings? The hideous monster, guarded from assault by a mail as impenetrable as that which covered the Macedonian phalanx, had approached the canine care and affection; he had probably seized one of the puppies, and the distressed mother instantly flew to where her reason taught her she could find an intelligence and power able to destroy this horrid vampyre, and save her young from his reeking jaws; but, alas! she had no speech to tell the mighty woes which were rending her heart. She could only look and act her dumb sorrows! Instantly, as if despairing of human aid, she throws herself upon her own brave resources—rushes back, and snatches her young, one by one, to save, while the "gorgon dire" snatches them one by one, for death. *She saved half!* Unaided, alone, distressed, in eminent danger herself of being struck dead by the recoil of his brazen tail, and crushed in his spear set mouth, this affectionate and more than 'half reasoning brute' divided the spoil with the mighty, and snatched half her young from imminent death.

**A HORRIBLE SCENE.** A woman about thirty years of age, who lived about ten miles from Chicago, Ill., left her residence in search of her cow, and, near night her absence created some surprise and search was made, which was kept up three days, when her body was found about a half a mile from the house, all mangled to pieces by the prairie wolves and hogs. A hog was eating at the body when found.

The Coroner found clubs covered with brains and hair, and marks in the ground of a scuffle over a distance of ninety paces. It appeared as if the woman was running towards home, and would occasionally stop to fight. Something like a dozen clubs were found about the premises. Her back was broke, and her skull staved all to pieces.

**PIETY OF WOMAN.** An Irishman, about thirty years old has been taken to jail on suspicion, whose shanty was not far from the scene. He was absent the next day after she left home on pretence of shopping, and lost his cap, which he found near the scene, according to his own account. A piece of his shirt sleeve was found. And when asked for that shirt and the pantaloons he wore the day he was gone, he said that he had burned them up because they were lousy.

There is a bruise on his arm. One of the woman's shoes was found near by. It appears that she ran some distance after blood was shed, and that she must have been a match for something. No other object but adultery could have prompted this act.

**A LARGE FORCE.** The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, thus alludes to Mr. Poinsett's report relative to the Western Indians:—

"The letter of the Secretary of War, in reply

to the resolution of the House of Representa-

tives relative to the plan proposed for the de-

fence of the western frontier; also stating what tribes of Indians inhabit the country imme-

diately west of Arkansas and Missouri—is a

very interesting document.

This immense frontier, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the southwest corner of Mis-

souri, is one day, and perhaps at no distant day,

to be a theatre of war with the savages. Pre-

parations such as are recommended in the re-

port, viz., the establishment of forts, barracks,

etc., the repairing and constructing of roads,

and military surveys of the country, cannot too

soon be commenced.

The number of warriors in the tribes re-

moved by the Government to their present lo-

cality, immediately west of the States of Mis-

souri and Arkansas, is 16,810. The number

of warriors belonging to tribes indigenous to

the country now occupied by them in the same

vicinity, is 1544; and the number of warriors

within striking distance of the frontier, exclu-

sive of these, is estimated at 43,353."

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1840.

#### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Appearances indicate that the second centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the original town of Braintree, which is to take place in this town on the 25th inst., will be observed in an appropriate manner. The Committee of Arrangements are making every preparation in their power for an appropriate observance of the day.

A full account of the arrangement of the procession and of the order of exercises will appear in next Saturday's paper.

The following gentlemen have been selected as a part of the officers of the day.

**President**—Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.

**Vice Presidents**—Josiah Brigham, James Newcomb, Adam Curtis, Ebenezer Bent, John Whitney, William Torrey.

**Chief Marshal**—Ibrahim Bartlett.

**Assistant Marshals**—William Seaver, Lloyd G. Horton, Cliff Rodgers, Josiah Babcock, Jr., Nathaniel White, Caleb Gill, Jr., Justin Spear, George Newcomb, Jacob F. Eaton, Charles Thomas, Joseph Whiting, Henry Ransom, Joseph Field, Charles H. Brown, George L. Baxter.

An arrangement has been made, agreeably to the request of many who intend to dine at the Pavilion, so that the Ladies can be admitted—two tickets will consequently admit a lady and gentleman.

It is important that those who intend to purchase tickets to the dinner, do so on or before Wednesday next, in order that there may be time to make suitable preparations.

It has been decided to close the day with a dance at the Hancock House. Tickets for the same at two dollars including supper—for sale at the Bookstore in Quincy and Jeffrey R. Brackett's in Boston.

The spirit and liberality of the meeting held in Boston, an account of which is subjoined, is evidence of the interest felt in a due observance of this interesting event.

Agreeably to a call in the papers of the 13th inst. the natives of Quincy and their descendants in Boston, assembled at the Old Court House in School Street. The meeting was called to order by Lewis G. Pray, Esq., and organized by the choice of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. for Chairman, and Jeffrey R. Brackett, Secretary. Mr. Quincy, on taking the Chair, made a short address, and was followed by Charles F. Adams, Esq. who accepted the accompanying Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved**, That the principles of freedom and independence of the United States, and the principles of the Constitution of New England, depend under God most upon the extent to which the knowledge of the origin and history of their supporters during the period of two centuries now elapsed, since the first settlement, can be generally spread among us.

**Resolved**, That no occasions present themselves which can be more fitly used for this purpose than the commemorations of the anniversaries of the original foundations of the various towns of our Commonwealth.

**Resolved**, That the citizens of Boston, natives or otherwise connected with Quincy, have seen with great pleasure the manifestations on the part of their fellow citizens in the latter town of an intention to celebrate in a proper manner the 25th day of May, as the day upon which two hundred years ago their town was originally incorporated; and that they will cheerfully co-operate with them in all suitable arrangements to promote the same.

**Resolved**, That a Committee be appointed from this meeting who shall have power to communicate with any Committee that shall be raised in Quincy, and to aid them in making all the necessary preparations which are contemplated for the due solemnization of this anniversary.

In accordance with the last resolution, the following named gentlemen were chosen to constitute a Committee:

**Josiah Quincy, Jr.** **Zadie B. Adams,**

**Lewis G. Pray.** **James B. Richardson,**

**William Hayden.** **Benjamin Gould,**

**Edward Miller.** **Charles F. Adams,**

**Nathaniel Faxon.** **Charles Arnald,**

**R. C. Greenleaf.** **Francis Adams,**

**William Phillips.** **Jeffrey R. Brackett,**

**E. Burke Whitney.**

After addresses from several gentlemen, among whom were Dr. Adams, William Hayden and Edward Miller, Esqrs. the meeting was adjourned.

**JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., Chairman.**

**JEFFERY R. BRACKETT, Secretary.**

**TRUE ECONOMY.** Littlefield of Boston, has issued the first volume of an "Economical Library," which appears to us an excellent enterprise. The two first volumes are entitled "Moral Tales"; the next two will be "Tales of Humor, etc." The selections are gathered from the entire field of literature, and as the last twenty years have been prolific in the species of fine writing suitable to such a work, the stores are very ample. The first volume is a collection of choice pieces, gay and pointed, yet pure, both in taste and moral. We know not that we ever sat down to the perusal of a more delightful volume, and yet, reader, though it contains about two hundred pages, it will cost you but eighteen and three-fourths cents! This is true economy—for though the book be brightly and pleasing, it is still well printed, in a convenient shape, is on a fair type, and may, when read, be put into the library for preservation. It is not like fashionable mammoths, which are to be had at a high price.

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.** Gen. William Carroll of Tennessee was President of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. It was opened with prayer. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention in relation to the affairs of the Union, to draft an address to the people of the United States, and to offer to the convention suitable persons for President and Vice President. The assemblage was addressed by Messrs. Howard of Indiana, Duncan of Ohio, and Brown of Mississippi.

The Convention unanimously nominated Martin Van Buren for President. A letter from Richard M. Johnson was read, in which he urged upon his friends the necessity of forbearance, denied that he had any claims upon them, and begged them to make such a selection as would prevent dissension or division. A resolution was then adopted to leave the nomination of Vice President to each State. There was but one delegate from this State, Phineas Allen, Esq. editor of the Pittsfield Sun.

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**CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.** Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING of Watches.

No. 69 Washington Street, three doors south of Court Street. 3w Boston, May 9.

**NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.** THE subscriber would respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the Store, recently erected on Washington Street, and will be ready to wait on customers next Wednesday. He intends to keep a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

A share of patronage is solicited.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, May 9.

**BARLEY.** TWO HUNDRED bushels of Barley for sale low.

Inquire at the Office of the

GRANITE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Quincy, May 9. 4w

**LOST.** A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, for the recovery of which a suitable reward will be paid by HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, May 9.

**UMBRELLAS.** ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS

## SUMMARY OF NEWS

Hon. John Torrey, Secretary of State, has had a letter in the Globe, declining to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He had been nominated by several States.

Portland and Bangor Steamboat Company reduced the fare to Portland to two dollars.\*

Rev. Paul Dean, senior pastor of the Bulfinch Congregational Society, Boston, has sent a letter of resignation to that society, which will probably be read. The cause of his withdrawal is said to be an call from the South, where the climate is much propitious to his health.

and Washburn (whig) has been elected to thesylvania House of Assembly, in Bedford county, large majority, in place of Mr. McElwee, (demanded.

Dr. Channing has recently resigned his pastorate of the Federal Street Church in Boston. His letter of resignation, stated that he wished to discontinue his connection with the Society, but that the salary which had hitherto been paid should be added to that of his colleague, Rev. E. Everett.

Editor of the Mayesville Monitor abused J. N. the Methodist preacher, in his paper. Maffit the editor to hear him preach, the invitation accepted, the editor was converted, and became member of Maffit's church.

large Mobile oyster, about which so much has said in the papers, was caught on the first of April been swallowed by most of the editors in the States.

appreciate no pleasures unless we are occasioned by them. Restraint is the golden rule.

man has his chain and his clog; only it is and lighter to one man than to another; and he at ease that takes it up, than he that drags it. —money. Scarcer—news. Scarcest—truth political papers.

ated that the wheat and rye fields throughoutsylvania, present the most flattering appearance, is calculated by some that the coming harvest will exceed that of 1838.

ee boys in England, who had read Robinson fitted themselves with implements and arms, at home to seek an island wherein to locate—were overtaken and carried home. The oldest twelve years of age.

re ruined, not by what we really want, but by we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in our wants, they will come home in search for he that buys what he does not want, will want what he cannot buy.

distinguished Senator at Washington, has avowed determination to vote against the appointment to one of any man who wears on his upper lip a of hair, no matter how strong his political re

inary ills are harder to cure than real ones—re are worn away by time, the former only in and developed by it.

andidate for the Legislature of Alabama, who stated, has gone on a tour to tick all those who against him. By late accounts he had thrashed in

1833, there have been seventeen different cab France, comprising together forty-nine various ars—making nearly two cabinets a year.

ries are selling in the Baltimore market at and a half, and strawberries at twenty-five quart.

Blanchard has been appointed Postmaster atington, Norfolk County, Mass.

body of the steward of the Lexington, was up afloat in Smithtown harbor on the 6th inst.

oscow, it is the fashion for young ladies, even first respectability, to light a pipe, put it to their present it to a gentleman.

the olden time there was no punctuation in interworks, which is still the case in legal deeds, and legal instruments. Stops were first introduced in 1520, the colon in 1586, and the semicolon

ay had quite a snow-storm at Newport, (R. I.) Friday last; the tops of the houses and streets covered with snow. At Providence they had a

ocratic NATIONAL CONVENTION. Gen. Wil-

son of Tennessee was President of the Demo- National Convention at Baltimore. It was with prayer. A committee was appointed to resolutions expressive of the sense of the con-

vention to the affairs of the Union, to draft an to the people of the United States, and to offer convention suitable persons for President and

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ABLE WORK. An agent is now in this town subscribers to an interesting work, entitled *Geography of the World, or a system of General Geography.* It is embellished by more than engravings, and is decidedly the durable and instructive work which has been for years. Every family should possess a it contains an almost inexhaustable fund of edge, which will be found of great value in the education of their children.

SEIZURE AT PHILADELPHIA. The case of hundred and twenty-six pieces of cloth, seized Custom House of Philadelphia for fraudulent has been decided against the goods on eleven out of thirteen, which forfeits them all to the ment. They are valued at about one hundred dollars. The trial lasted about nine weeks.

## NOTICES.

Tickets to the Centennial Dinner may be had at the following places:—In Quincy, at the Stores of E. Packard & Co., John Whitney, Justin Spear, Caleb Gill—In Braintree, at Atherton's Store and Arnold's Tavern—In Randolph, (west) Howard's Hotel; (east) Lincoln's Store—In Weymouth, Wales' Hotel—In Milton, Babcock's Store—In Duxbury, Neponset Hotel—In Boston, at the Stores of Jeffrey R. Brackett, 69 Washington Street; Farnsworth & Baxter, in Kilby Street. Persons intending to purchase are requested to do so previous to the 20th inst.

Mr. Elias Smith, of Boston, will preach at the Rail-way Church, TO-MORROW, May 17th, if the weather should not be stormy.

Those members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them. By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,  
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,  
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

## MARRIED.

In this town, 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. EBENEZER B. HERSEY of Quincy, to Miss HANNAH S. TRUMBALL of Dorchester.

The above couple did not forget to remember their best friend as manifested by the liberal supply of cake. May they enjoy a long life of uninterrupted happiness.

In Weymouth, by Rev. Mr. Emery, Mr. Joshua N. Bates to Miss Hannah W. Pratt.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,  
OTIS BAIRD,  
ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,  
OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

## For Sale,

A SECOND HAND C Spring Chaise, in good running order. Apply to SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD.

Quincy, May 16.

## Board.

GENTLEMEN or LADIES can be accommodated with board by applying to JOHN V. CLARK.

Quincy, May 16.

Washington Granite Company. THE members of said Company are hereby notified that their first meeting will be held at the Railway House, in Milton, on the 23d day of May instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing, in such manner as they shall determine to be proper, all necessary officers, and for the purpose of making all necessary By-Laws and Regulations.

H. B. MARTIN, one of the persons named in the act of incorporation.

Quincy, May 16.

## Hay, Potatoes & Oats.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, at Quincy Point, twenty-five tons first quality Eastern Hay, six hundred bushels prime Cheango Potatoes, and four hundred bushels of Oats. Also, a quantity of Beans, Laths and Shingles. Cheap for cash.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 16.

## Notice.

LOST, from Rock Island, a light red Heifer, one year old, with white between its horns and with other white spots, full eyes and good size. Whoever has found said Heifer will give information to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE VEAZIE.

Quincy, May 16.

## Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mull Swiss Muslins, India Swiss, the 6-4 and 4-4 wide; Jacquot do.; Wash Blond Lace; Black Silk do.; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies.

Quincy, Jan. 11.

## Jeffrey R. Brackett,

IMPORTER of wholesale and retail dealer in, fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials and Tools—successor to C. B. Crofster as manufacturer of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware—has received, per recent arrivals, a choice assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of the newest patterns.

Cash paid for old Silver.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING of Watches.

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ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

## Extracts of Letters from Teachers.

They are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended.

LANG COTTON, Jr.

I fully concur in the above.

T. CROSBY, Jr.

I should rejoice to see these works universally introduced into our schools.

R. HEWITT, Hudson Acad.

They cannot fail to have the happiest effect on the youthful mind.

P. D. PELTON, Granville Seminary.

But these works possess a higher claim to the patronage of teachers and parents, in the beautiful illustrations of morals they contain.

V. V. BALDWIN.

They cannot fail to form elegant and accomplished readers.

W. CAMDEN, St. Barnard's Seminary.

These are a few only of the numerous voluntary notices of these works, received by the publishers.

For sale by the booksellers generally.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### Copartnership Dissolved.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STYLING BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Bonnets, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and materials. Every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Caps, etc.—Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 18. 3w

### Br. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for safety, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewster, Milton.

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, April 11. 3w

### Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

PETER R. LINCOLN,

late of Weymouth, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, intestate, represented by himself, and six months from the first day of April current, allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend to that service at the house of Lemuel Humphrey, in said Weymouth, on the first Thursday of June, August and October next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEWIS R. MANLEY, JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Weymouth, April 18. 6w

### Cooking Stoves.

THE subscribers have for sale Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves. These Stoves are said to be superior to any thing of the kind yet invented. They are so constructed that the same is produced in summer without any disagreeable effects from the heat, and in winter (by changing the position of the Stove) the same fuel will produce a very great amount of heat in the room.

As evidence of the value and convenience of these Stoves, we offer the following recommendation from Rev. Daniel Loach, formerly of this town, selected from a great number of testimonials we have seen, given by different individuals who have used this kind of Stove.

J. G. HATHAWAY. Sir—In answer to your inquiries respecting the Stove I procured of you a short time since, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is, in my opinion, decidedly superior to every other cooking apparatus with which I am acquainted. From experiments which I have made, I am satisfied that it is admirably fitted for every kind of cooking; and that there is a saving of one half of the fuel usually consumed in stoves of the same dimensions. In fine, I consider it "ne plus ultra" of human invention in cooking stoves.

Roxbury, April 26, 1839.

THE above Stoves will be sold as low as the Agent in Boston, and any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine them.

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## POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SENTIMENTS,  
To the memory of Miss Ann B. Pope, who died  
May 5th, 1840, aged 14 years.Is it well in the only hour of hope,  
In the spring-time of life's genial ray—  
Is it well when the young affections twine  
In love around all—to call them away?The dark dream is past—with thee it is well,  
Though the mansions of earth claim no more  
The gentle spirit, disrobed of its dust,  
Whose visions of life and sorrow are o'er!And the voice which is sent from Heav'n, our home,  
To the mourner's heart, will whisper of peace  
And union abiding beyond the grave—  
Whose summons will bring a welcome release.

L. D. C.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LINES,  
On the death of Francis Augustus Winn of Salem,  
aged 23 years, Master of the Ship Heraldic of Boston,  
who was lost at sea August, 1837."Thou carriest them away as with a flood."  
God of the seas! how great art thou,  
With reverence to thy throne we bow;And own thy sovereign hand;  
Tempests arise and billows roar,  
And beat against the rugged shore,  
At thy supreme command.The trembling bark upon the main,  
Ascends the waves and sinks again—  
The seamen feel the shock;  
The Heraldic, sometime like this,  
Was buried in the deep abyss,  
Or stranded on a rock.And with the gallant Heraldic,  
Her valiant crew were lost beside—  
None lived to tell the tale;  
Her master's death, scarce in his prime,  
Endured by many tides of time,  
Caused many to bewail,The near relation he sustained  
To her, whom his affections gained  
Some time before in life—  
Who, having after plighted hands,  
They thus became by nuptial bands,  
A husband and a wife.Not many months their course revolved,  
Ere this connexion was dissolved  
By death's unsparing blow;  
That they so soon were called to part,  
Was grievous to his partner's heart,  
And laid her prospects low.Parental and fraternal sighs,  
Were, in profusion, made to rise,  
And tears of sorrow fall;  
When a mysterious Providence,  
Confirmed the sad intelligence,  
Beyond a doubt to all.His sudden exit from the world,  
By being in the ocean hurled,  
"Uncoffined and unknotted,"  
A thousand tender thoughts revive,  
Unknown except by those deprived  
Of one so dearly held.But mourners! He who governs all,  
Lets not a single sparrow fall  
Unnoticed by his eye;  
Much more will he regard our race,  
Whom he hath visited with grace,  
And hear their humble cry.Though deep the wound his hand hath given,  
Though by the pang your breast be riven.  
Yet he can make you whole;Then trust him for his faithfulness—  
To times of trial and distress,  
On him your sorrows roll.And will make it evident  
That the affliction he hath sent,  
From purest motives rose;  
When earth and sea give up their dead—  
Gabriel the end of time hath said—  
And man to judgment goes.

J. T.

LET ME SEE HIM ONCE MORE.  
Let me see him once more  
For a moment or two,Let him tell me himself  
Of his purpose, dear, do:  
Let his gaze in these eyes  
While he lays out his plan  
To escape me—and then—  
He may go—if he can!Let me see him once more,  
Let me give him one smile,  
Let me breathe but one word  
Of endearment the while;  
I ask that but that moment—  
My life on the man!  
Does he think to forget me?  
He may—if he can!

## ANECDOTES.

Quo Pro Quo. Two truant shavers had been away with their hoops and kites, Sam with leave, Joe without. Joe on his return, home, got a flogging for presumption and trespass. The next time he met Sam, he hailed him. "Sam did your father lick you yesterday?" "Pho, no!" "Did he? Well my father licked me, and I don't see why you ain't as much right to a licking as I have!" He gave him one.

PRIDE REBUKED. A young farmer having purchased a watch, placed it in his sash, and strutting across the floor says to his wife, "where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it may not be disturbed and broke?" "I do not know a safer, replete his wife, "than our meal barrel. I'm sure no one will go there to disturb it."

A RAW ONE. "Fine chance for you to live on wind," said an old fellow to a Grahamite, after the last east wind had been blowing constantly for a week. "Yes," said the man of sawdust bread, "but then one doesn't relish it so well raw!"

## Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes to give full attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL  
PAINTING:GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER  
HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25. t.

## Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

## Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM &amp; Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake, check and bothie green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS and JACKSKINS—colors—blue, black, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcell and silk.

SLK. VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. t.

## Oil Cloths and Coach CANVASS.

GERMAN Oil Cloths—64, 54, 44—for table and GROUND Covers, by the piece or yard.

Also—Black German Canvas for Coaches, a superior article, for sale by

MANLEY &amp; BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25. t.

## Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, histories, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels with criticism and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. t.

## Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsey of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchitis and Cancers; Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick head-ache, flatulence, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, soley by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the individual, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when *Purgation*, the sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DISSEAS WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER &amp; CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13. t.

## Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirell, Bartlett &amp; Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. t.

## Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirell, Bartlett &amp; Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. t.

## Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents;

JOSIAH BRIGHAM &amp; Co.

Quincy, Jan. 6. t.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

## Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can be relieved in its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually subjecting thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. The Expectorant immediately relieves the Cough, Pain, Asthma, and produces a free and easy expectation, and care is soon effected.

It always cures ASTHMA—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of Children, in from fifteen to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with CONSUMPTION, have been restored to perfect health by it.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

## Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1833, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The best and most perfect remedy of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Institute of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood.

Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident

at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promote what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, does not make any charge until they are satisfied.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Heath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn in any position.

Hinged and Plain Trusses; Umbilical Spring Trusses; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Protrusion Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds of Trusses for different diseases: Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Protrusion Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. 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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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VARIETY.

MARRYING. There are as many mistakes made in marrying as in almost any other department of life; and these are frequently youthful mistakes, from want of mature judgment—but not always youthful. In Germany it is illegal for a young man to marry before he is twenty-five years of age; or a young woman before she is eighteen; and a young man, at whatever age, who wishes to marry, must show to the police and priest of the commune, that he is able, and has a fair prospect of providing for a wife and family. These remarks, says Mr. Combe, apply more especially to Württemberg; and here the peasantry are better off, more moral and refined, and in fact, have a better taste, etc., than in England or France.

LAWYERS. The Emperor of China seems to entertain pretty much the same opinion of lawyers which Peter the Great held. The Czar said he had but two in his dominions; and that it was his intention to hang one of them in order to secure concord among his subjects. The Chinese Autocrat has issued an edict to suppress "the multiplying of these people—a class fond of generating discord."

MISCELLANY.

I WISH I WERE HE.

*Being three passages in the life of Peter Polk.*  
"I wish I were he!" said Peter Polk, as he saw the son of a rich neighbor riding gaily by while Peter was trudging on foot. Peter at this period was about ten years of age, a good boy, a tolerable scholar, of a kind, willing, and obliging disposition. But Peter could scarcely look upon the superior comforts of those around him, without sometimes sighing that his own fortunes were so humble.

"Now," thought Peter, "how delightful it would be for me, instead of trudging three miles on foot to school, to ride pleasantly by on such a nice pony. I should not be so tired when I got there, and could learn a great deal more. With such thoughts Peter's head was filled as he trudged along. How he should love a dear pony, and how he would ride it, and a thousand other such childish fancies, until he got quite sad and altogether dissatisfied with his lot.

"Oh, how I do wish I were he!" exclaimed Peter. At the same moment turning a sudden corner in the road, he discovered the young gentleman quite dead. The pony had run away with him. It had thrown him off, and in falling, he had fractured his skull and produced instant death. Surveying this sad spectacle Peter seriously thought that he was better off as he was, and trudged the remainder of his walk for that and many another day without wishing for a pony.

"I wish I were he!" said Peter Polk, as at the age of twenty-three he left his friend and old schoolmate Richard Jones.

They had both commenced business at the same time, about three years previously to this exclamation. Peter worked hard and indefatigably. He had a tolerable share of custom and this had enabled him to furnish two rooms in exceedingly comfortable style against the time he might find a rib to make his bones complete. But Richard had far outstripped him. He had taken a whole house, and furnished it splendidly. He was always flush of money, and if any party of pleasure was proposed, Richard would form one and spend his cash freely, while if Peter went, which was very rarely, he was compelled to be exceedingly economical, which made him appear very mean. Peter could not make out how it was. Richard did not seem to have so much business as he had, and most unquestionably he was not half so attentive.

It chanced that Peter had at one time a large order to execute, and requiring some cash to complete it he proceeded to Richard who advanced him fifty dollars on his note. He executed the order, got paid, and took up his hat to proceed to Richard and pay him.

"What a lucky fellow he is," cried Peter, "to be able thus to serve an old school fellow, oh I wish I were he!"

Just as he had uttered this exclamation a police officer entered and requested Peter to accompany him to the Police Office, stating that he had a warrant for his apprehension. Peter was thunderstruck. He had done no one wrong that he was aware of. In vain he asked upon what charge he was arrested. The officer was silent, and thus they proceeded together to the Police. Peter underwent a private examination as to where he got a twenty dollar note which was proved to be a counterfeit and traced to him. Peter stated of Richard Jones, his friend. He was then more rigorous-

ly examined as to his connection with that individual, and he stated all he knew, how he had helped him, and how, he added, "I often wish I were he."

"Young man, said the magistrate, I believe you. You shall now see the man whose situation you so much envy."

Peter was now conducted along galleries and winding staircases to an isolated building which contained a long row of cells. Two doors securing one of these were unlocked, and Peter confronted its tenant—Richard Jones.

He was one of a gang of forgers, and confessed to loaning the identical bill to Peter which was traced to him. Peter, as he left the dreary abode of crime, thanked God heartily that he was not Richard Jones, and returned to his humble tenement with most heartfelt gratitude for all the blessings he possessed.

"I wish I were he," exclaimed Peter two years after the last event. It seemed some how or other as if Peter's experience had gone for naught, and he could not get rid of his wishings. Yet he had perhaps more occasion now to indulge in the "wish" than at any former period. The occasion was this.

Peter had long been enamored of a very pretty, and what is still better, of a very good girl, but somehow or other, he did not make much advances. He was always kindly received and warmly welcomed, and the young lady's brother as well as her father and mother, were decidedly partial to him. But whether it was his modesty, or that he feared he was not beloved again, certain it is that he had never spoken of love, except with his eyes, and that delicious awkwardness so amusing to an interested spectator that always embarrasses a modest love. It was thought too, that Ann had returned her glances in kind, but he was not most modest to perceive it, and as maidenly modesty could do no more, affairs were likely to remain in this way till both parties died, or what is more likely, till the lady got tired of waiting, when an incident occurred that caused the exclamation we have written down.

An excursion up the river was proposed in which music and dancing were to be the features. Ann and her brother and several young men who visited the house were of the party, and Peter had anticipated much pleasure in going, but a job from an excellent customer that was to be executed immediately, prevented his attendance. The following evening he met some of the persons who had enjoyed the trip. One of them spoke in terms of ecstasy of the beauty of Ann—told how often he had danced with her and how she had given him a flower which he produced and kissed and said he would keep forever for her sake. Peter declared that it was false, with a spirit unusual for him; in the mean time he felt it was true, but he hoped that the other would resent his words that he might have the pleasure of giving him a good thrashing. The young man only laughed.

"I wish I were he," sighed Peter as he left the group.

The next day the young fellow came into Peter's store, and producing a letter written in a faint womanish looking hand, asked him triumphantly whether he would believe him then. The letter read thus:—

"Dear Mr. Muggins—I have heard of the remarks you made about my flower, and of your expression in regard to myself. I cannot see you alone in the day time, but if you will come this evening and clap your hands three times under my chamber window, I will endeavor to reward you as you deserve. Excuse my signing my name for fear of accident."

Peter was thunderstruck. It was evident that Ann loved Muggins—there could be no doubt of it. Peter sighed and felt as if he could do no work, and as if he did not care whether he ever worked again or not. At an early hour he shut up his store and wandered out in a restless spirit, determined to see the result of the interview.

He remembered that Ann's chamber window was at the back of the house. What lover does not know the resting place of his mistress and invoke blessings on her head as the faint illumination of its windows tell him she is retiring to sleep, as he believes, under the especial guardianship of her sister angels. At the back of the house, where was situated Ann's chamber window, was a long garden, at the bottom of which was a neat arbor and in the middle a fish pond, which in the moonlight, looked like a sheet of silver. "It is beautiful," thought Peter, "but it is nothing to me."

Peter encouned himself in the arbor and about half an hour afterwards he saw cautiously entering the garden, his rival. He was highly scented in anticipation of his coming happy interview.

"I wish I were he," sighed Peter, as Muggins passed him and advanced under the window. "I do, I wish I were he," he again exclaimed, as the three taps were raised and a voice exclaimed—"is it you?"

"Yes it is I—Muggins," was the reply.

Peter felt as if heaven and earth were annihilated and chaos was come again—when, lo! from the window came no lady, but a sack of flour, with which the highly scented Mr. Muggins and his very best suit of dress black were literally covered. Before he could get the memento particles from his eyes, three stout fellows issued from the house, seized him and hurrying him along, plumped him head and ears into the fish pond.

"There excomb, that is what you deserve," cried a voice which Peter recognized to be

but we do say, that no useful discussion of them arises from these wild, reckless, passionate political excitements.

On the whole, detesting as we most sincerely and vehemently do, all mingling with the party politics of the day, in the present aspect of offices and not principles, and of men and not measures, we must advise our readers to keep cool and follow our political example. They should study carefully the text books of our system of government—mark well the signs of the times—consider who are worthy of being trusted with the destinies of our "dear country"—and vote accordingly. It is not needful that they should jump and shout for joy, nor gnash their teeth in rage; nor need they gather together in great and dangerous masses. Let them think honestly, and there will be no need of political excitement.—Boston Times.

REMARKABLE DREAM.

The accuracy of the following may be relied on (says Dr. Abercrombie) in all its particulars. Two ladies, sisters, had been for several days in attendance upon their brother, who was ill of a common sore throat; severe and protracted, but not considered as attended with danger. At the same time one of them had borrowed a watch from a female friend, in consequence of her own being under repair. This watch was one to which particular value was attached, on account of family associations; and some anxiety was expressed that it might not meet with any injury. The sisters were sleeping together in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation, and having aroused the other, told her that she had a frightful dream. "I dreamt," she said, "that Mary's watch stopped; and that, when I told you of the circumstance, you replied, 'Much worse than that has happened, for —'s breath has stopped also!' naming their brother who was ill. To quiet her agitation, the younger sister immediately got up, and found the brother sleeping quietly; and the watch, which had been carefully put in a drawer, going correctly. The following night the very same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was again composed in the same manner; the brother being again found in a quiet sleep, and the watch going well. On the following morning, soon after the family had breakfasted, one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, while the other was writing a note in the adjoining room. When her note was ready for being sealed, she was proceeding to take out for this purpose the watch alluded to, which had been put by in her writing-desk; when she was astonished to find it had stopped; and at the same instant, she heard a scream of intense distress from her sister in the other room. The brother, who had still been considered as going on favorably, had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation, and had just breathed his last.

The calling of great masses of people in convention is an evil of no light character, when the purpose is a mere party revolution. The late conventions at Baltimore, produced no good, that can be compassed by the imagination of man. About twenty thousand people on one side, and about as many more on the other left their home and their business—paid the expenses of a journey—lost much valuable time—collected together in a sort of indiscriminate mob procession—passed some resolutions—and returned home. And for what good? Why the good of political excitement; and nothing more—and that good, as some call it, we consider all bad.

The excitement is roused, not upon a sober consideration of truth, but by the mutual contact of irritable minds—by inflaming speeches—by boisterous talk—and by stimulating drinks. The more fiery excite each other, almost to a pitch of madness; and they, after a time work up the sluggish to be almost as wild and reckless as themselves. If opposition is encountered from antagonists equally stimulated, fighting and bloodshed are almost sure to ensue; and the record of events in our country so far as they relate to occurrences of this, presents an unweary account of tumult and violence. The Baltimore Conventions furnish no exception. One man was killed; several others were badly bruised and wounded; and a large portion of the members, were under a strong irritation of their mental and nervous systems, either from indulgence in feeling or wine, and perhaps both. The opponents of the various parties felt the stimulus of opposition; and as the procession passed through the streets, they encountered people standing in the way, who, at the request of the marshals refused to turn out, saying, "we have a right here, turn out yourselves." The wonder is that it all went off as peacefully as it did.

In such a state of feeling how can men consider, deliberate and decide, with any certainty of coming at correct results? To perform a great public work men should be dispassionate; they cannot be so. Sound judgment is the result of calm deliberation; and not having the latter, they cannot expect to arrive at the former. Indeed, we might as well lay judgment out of the question, and speak only of passion. The whole scene of one of these conventions, is a "hurrah boys" of confusion, tumult and passion, with which reason and judgment have very little to do. The irritating speeches are for the most part meaningless, and too often false. The ignorant are deluded, and even men of moderate information and talent, are confounded. All for what? Why, to get one set of men out of office and another set in; and the agitators of these public movements, are generally the ones who desire to seize the spoils. We do not say there are no important political principles involved in these matters—

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

In the education of children much depends on mothers. A mother is the primary teacher. She has it in her power to form and fashion the mind as it begins to expand and unfold itself to her view. Her attention to the moral culture of the tender intellect should be constant and unwearyed. By proper words and actions she may impress upon the young mind such ideas as will tend to regulate the whole course of after life in a great degree. The responsibility which God has ordained for the mother cannot be discharged without the most diligent care and unremitting exertions; and that care and those efforts will produce the effects desired only in the morning of life. For after children have gone out from under the maternal eye and protection, and mingle with society, they no longer listen to the counsels of a mother, but gather ideas and form characters, from the persons and things with which they

Truss Manufactory.

Subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at and opposite 264, No. 305 Washington Street, entrance in Temple Avenue, up

individuals can see him alone at any time, *at place*.

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to fifteen hundred persons for the last

all, may rest assured of relief who call

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Truss it does not suit, can exchange until they are

exchanged without extra charge.

Advertiser manufactures as many as twenty

different kinds of Trusses, among which are

the Umbilical Spring Truss,

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

associate and have intercourse. Unless they have received those important lessons which every good mother is capable of giving, and ought most certainly to impart, they will be more likely to grow up under the influence of error and sin, than under that of truth and righteousness.

The father has a duty to perform we acknowledge, but he has not generally speaking, those opportunities to attend to the religious instruction of his children that the mother has. He is obliged to be away from home much of his time, and his mind is engrossed with the cares and business of the world, providing for the physical wants of the family. While he is absent the whole management of the family devolves on the mother, whose home is the place above all others where she delights to be, and where she ought to be found. When we see a woman who is the mother of a number of children, spend much of her time abroad, and leave her little ones often weeks together, to take care of themselves, or in the hands of some person who feels no interest in their future welfare, we look upon that woman as a violator of the law of God, and not fit to be a mother. We also attach some blame to her husband for permitting her to neglect her domestic duties, if he has any authority over her, and if he had better exchange apparel with her, and thus show himself to be the weaker vessel.

In the absence of a mother from her home and family, children are apt to become unruly and addicted to bad practices which sometimes ruin them for life. It is in vain for the father to exhort and threaten, so long as the mother manifests no interest in the welfare of her children, or is careless and negligent about doing her duty. Shame and remorse must inevitably be her reward. The exhortation of the Apostle if read and practiced, would correct many errors in faith and conduct, which prevails in the female community to some considerable extent. "Teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children, to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed."—*Hingham Witness.*

### THE "GOLD WATCH."

A gold watch is generally regarded as a very valuable appendage to a lady's side. It combines embellishment with utility in happy proportions; it bespeaks rank and consequence. What lady yet ever forgot her watch; and how many ladies, who cannot procure a gold watch, (for a silver one they would not wear,) envy those splendid appendages and have the grandeur by which they feel themselves so thoroughly eclipsed. I have now a lady's gold watch in my hand. Its case, its face, fingers, its seals, its keys, and chain, are all made of burnished gold. I open it, but I find that its works, without which the case though richly and elegantly chased would be but a mere shell, and its fingers useless, are not made of gold, but of brass—such as candle-sticks, fire-irons, kettles and the like, are made of. Gold is not sufficiently good for the works. I look further, and ask, what is the mainspring which is concealed amidst what it moves, as many great persons are in mean actions, and I find that this mainspring is made of iron. Which then is the most valuable, gold or iron, or brass or iron? Iron excels them all. Iron then is the precious metal. And yet it is regarded as a base metal! It does not sparkle in the eye—it does not make melody to the ear.

This gold watch, with brass works and iron mainspring, is an emblem of the present state of society throughout the world. Its face represents the superficially splendid and tranquil aspect of society, underneath which so much sorrow and evil, energy and talents are at work. Its seals, embellishments, and devices of gold, assimilate the aristocracy. Its fingers symbolize the master spirits of the age which point the public to the hour of the day. Its works of brass are the middle classes; and its mainspring of iron in obscurity, and never thought of except when it wants winding up, or when it is disordered or broken, represents the industrious and working classes, which move and nourish all, without which all other classes could not go on, but would rust in inactivity; and whose labor is wound up with weekly wages, the value of which labor is also like that of the iron mainspring, concealed and forgotten—except when it gets into disorder and endangers the working of the social machinery.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

### ULTRAISM.

Your rank corporationists thinks nothing can be done by individual industry and enterprise, and wants his old shoes mended and his tin cans soldered by an act of the General Court. While your obstinate anti-corporationist would reduce mankind almost to a state of nature, would paddle over the river in a canoe, and wear cloth woven at the rate of half a dozen yards a day, rather than patronize a bridge or a factory erected by an incorporated company.

A total abstinence man cannot endure the sight of a bottle—while your real lover of liquor can scarcely let it alone.

The ultra abolitionist would fain set forth all New England on a crusade against Southern institutions, laws and manners—while, with an absurdity still more preposterous, Governor McDuffie thanks God that he was born in a land of slaves, and congratulates his children on their singular good fortune in being the heirs of his human property.

The staunch Grahamite, with ludicrous self-complacency, distributes to all mankind his rich ration of apple-parings and skim-milk—while to show his abhorrence of such meagre diet, the strenuous advocates of more generous food will devour flesh four times a day.

The man of honor will murder his friend for a hasty word—while the zealous disciple of the doctrine of non resistance will not raise his

hand to protect his person, or defend his property or his life, by a violent resistance.

The advocates of hard money would introduce the iron currency of Sparta—while the thorough going bank man thinks any sort of specie altogether unnecessary.—*Newburyport Herald.*

### A THOUSAND DOLLAR HAT.

A minister of the old school, that is, of the class which was accustomed, and almost obliged to beg for a living, was some years since officiating "down east," and secured the friendship of an old gentleman, of considerable wealth who had no children to inherit it. The Rev. man was not slow to avail himself of the old man's kindness; but was somewhat circumspect in soliciting his bounty. Instead of coming up to his friend's purse, "straight forward," his course was circuitous, round about and indirect. The old gentleman was unsuspecting, and the idea that there was in his spiritual guide, any thing selfish or worldly minded did not for long time enter his heart. It was to him a pleasure to confer favors on his minister and friend and his minister and friend took care that he should, as often as it was consistent with prudence, enjoy that pleasure. The minister, like a true friend, suggested to his patron that as life was uncertain, it might be well for him to make a will, so that he could even after death, continue to do good with the estate which Providence had given him. The suggestion was taken in good part, the will made, and the disinterested adviser liberally remembered. The minister now felt that he stood strong; believing the legacy sure, considered that what he could get in his friend's lifetime, was so much clear gain. His direct and indirect calls were multiplied as the health of the old gentleman began to decline, and his departure apparently to draw nigh. In one of his visits to his sick friend he modestly intimated he had of a new hat, as that which he wore was evidently somewhat the worse for the wear. He immediately received the necessary order upon a bather. The price was not limited; his friend's liberality, instead of a felt hat, or napp'd hat, he required on the part of the beaver, which he received—in the confident expectation that the charge for it would be settled, not with the drawer of the order, but with his executor. It so happened, however, that the old gentleman partially recovered his health, and calling in his bills, was surprised to find that his friend who had so much modesty and humility on his tongue, had discovered so little of either, in the matter of the beaver. His suspicions being excited, he soon found cause to change his opinion of his friend, and, in consequence, to make some little change in his testamentary arrangements. Of this, however, the minister was not informed, until his patron's death, which happened soon after; when on reading his will, a codicil was discovered cancelling a legacy of one thousand dollars to the Rev. Mr. —, and instead thereof giving him a "hat of the value of four dollars, in token of the testator's remembrance."—*Exeter News Letter.*

### THE BIBLE.

We do not know where there is so good a description of the Bible, in so small a compass, as is to be found in the article below from the Hartford Courier.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king, and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and council to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule, and how to manage. It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience upon children; it prescribes and limits the sway of sovereigns, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master; commands the subject to honor, and the servant to obey; and promises the protection of its author to all who walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings, and for burials; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how he ought to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and endows a right of the first born; and shows how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the right of all, and reveals vengeance to the fraudster, over-reacher and oppressor. It is the first book and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever were revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysticisms that ever were penned. It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubt, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that put their trust on them.

For the Quincy Patriot.

### UNITED STATES BANK.

FRIEND GREEN—I here hand you for publication a continuation of the "Veto Message." Please give my most sanguine regards to "Braintree" and say to him I will call and see him next week. In the mean time would re-

spectfully refer him to the portion of the Message which follows.

NEPONSET.

It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the government. The present corporation has enjoyed its monopoly during the period stipulated in the original contract. If we must have such a corporation, why should not the government sell out the whole stock, and thus secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted. Why should not Congress create and sell twenty-eight millions of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in this act, and putting the premium upon the sales into the Treasury? But this act does not permit competition in the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicated on the erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prescriptive right, not only to the favor but to the bounty of government. It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners, and the residue is held by a few hundred of our own citizens, chiefly the richest class: for their benefit does this act exclude the whole American people from competition in the purchase of this monopoly and dispose of it for many millions less than it is worth. This seems the less excusable, because some of our citizens, not now stockholders, petitioned that the door of competition might be now opened, and offer to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the government and country.

But this proposition, although made by men whose aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the private stock in the existing Bank, has been set aside, and the bounty of our government is proposed to be again bestowed on the few who have been fortunate enough to secure the stock, and, at this moment, wield the power of the existing institution. I cannot perceive the justice or policy of this course. If our government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign government, nor upon a designated and favored class of men in our own country. It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favors to our own fellow citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearings of the act before me upon these points, I find ample reasons why it should not become a law.

It has been urged as an argument in favor of re-chartering the present bank, that the calling in its loans will produce great embarrassment and distress. The time allowed to close its affairs was so much clear gain. His direct and indirect calls were multiplied as the health of the old gentleman began to decline, and his departure apparently to draw nigh. In one of his visits to his sick friend he modestly intimated he had of a new hat, as that which he wore was evidently somewhat the worse for the wear. He immediately received the necessary order upon a bather. The price was not limited; his friend's liberality, instead of a felt hat, or napp'd hat, he required on the part of the beaver, which he received—in the confident expectation that the charge for it would be settled, not with the drawer of the order, but with his executor. It so happened, however, that the old gentleman partially recovered his health, and calling in his bills, was surprised to find that his friend who had so much modesty and humility on his tongue, had discovered so little of either, in the matter of the beaver. His suspicions being excited, he soon found cause to change his opinion of his friend, and, in consequence, to make some little change in his testamentary arrangements. Of this, however, the minister was not informed, until his patron's death, which happened soon after; when on reading his will, a codicil was discovered cancelling a legacy of one thousand dollars to the Rev. Mr. —, and instead thereof giving him a "hat of the value of four dollars, in token of the testator's remembrance."—*Exeter News Letter.*

It is unquestionably true, to use the words of W. that "Virginia is and will be true to the cause of democracy, and will be found to maintain the principles of Jefferson and to preserve and transmit them in all their purity to future generations." She has been deceived for a time and bound down by chains forged by Jackson and revisted by Van Buren, but she was first lulled to sleep by the song of *false* democracy. She began to awake three years since. She has been struggling during that time, to be free. She has now burst her chains, and not all the wiles of the *magician* and his coadjutors will prevail on her to wear them again.

But, Mr. Editor, it is useless for W. to attempt deception in this matter, for old Massachusetts, is thoroughly aroused, and could W. make us believe that every other state in the Union will go for Van Buren she will give her vote for Harrison, he may as well be content, therefore, to let the people know the truth.

NORMAN.

### QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1840.

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

QUINCY, MAY 25TH, 1840.

The Committee of Arrangements, and those gentlemen to whom have been assigned offices for the day, and all who have become subscribers to the dinner and intend to join in the procession, will assemble in the Universalist Church, and all other citizens who intend to join in the procession are requested to assemble at said Church, at quarter before nine o'clock in the morning. A procession will be formed precisely at nine o'clock, by the Marshals, and when formed will move through Elm Street, down Hancock Street into Sea Street to the house of the Rev. Peter Whitney, where they will receive the Orators, Chaplains, invited guests, etc. of the day, and from thence proceed through Sea Street to Washington Street to the Church when the exercises will take place. The hour of assembling at the Meeting-house to form in procession will be announced by ringing the bell. Per order

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Chief Marshal.*

### ORDER OF FIRST PROCESSION.

From the Universalist Meeting-house to the Adams Temple.

Escort.

Chief Marshal and Aids.

Marshal—President of the Day—Marshal

Orator and Chaplain.

Marshal—Invited Guests—Marshal

State Officers.

Marshal—Vice Presidents—Marshals

Committee of Arrangements.

Marshal—Municipal Officers of the—Marshal

Towns of Quincy, Braintree

and Randolph.

Subscribers to the Dinner.

Marshal—Citizens who wish to join—Marshal

in the Procession.

### SECOND PROCESSION.

The committee of arrangements, invited guests and gentlemen who have accepted offices on the occasion, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies, will assemble at the Meeting-house in the body pews, and all others who are provided with tickets to the dinner will assemble in the wall pews, at the ringing of the bell

soon after the exercises, when a procession will be formed immediately, which will be divided into seven or more divisions, as circumstances may require, each to be headed by a Marshal and numbered by lot corresponding to the tables.

The following will be the order of second procession. Per order

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Chief Marshal.*

From the Meeting-house to Pavilion.

Escort.

Chief Marshal and Aids

Marshal—President of the Day—Marshal

Orators, Chaplain, etc.

Invited Guests.

Marshal—Vice Presidents—Marshal

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements

Marshal—Gentlemen accompanied by—Marshal

Ladies.

Citizens who have Tickets to the Dinner.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President—Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.

Vice Presidents of Quincy—Josiah Brigham,

John Whitney, Adam Curtis, Ebenezer Bent,

William Torrey, James Newcomb.

Vice Presidents of Boston—Edward Miller,

Charles F. Adams, Jeffrey Richardson.

Chief Marshal—Ibrahim Bartlett.

Assistant Marshals—Quincy—William Seaver, Caleb Gill, Jr., Lloyd G. Horton, John Faxon, 2d, Clift Rodgers, George Newcomb, Justin Spear, Jonathan French, Josiah Babcock, Jr., John C. Edwards, Jacob F. Eaton, Charles H. Brown, Joseph Whiting, Benjamin Hinkley, Jr., Cyrus Goss, Joseph Field, Henry West.

There is a third test. The popular vote in the Congressional districts. It appears by the returns that out of the twenty-one districts the whigs now have a popular majority in thirteen if not fourteen. In short, Mr. Editor, look at it as we may, turn and twist the recent election in any possible way, the result is the same. Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia, have deserted Martin Van Buren and declared their preference for the farmer of North Bend, in a voice too decided to be misunderstood.

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Assistant Marshals—Boston.—Charles F.

Baxter, James Brackett, Henry Adams, Charles E. Miller, George Savil, Charles Adams.

The Marshals are all requested to meet at Hancock House, SATURDAY EVENING, May 23d, at half past seven o'clock.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Chief Marshal.*

The following gentlemen will be in attendance at the Meeting-house to conduct Ladies to seats, viz. Benjamin Page, William B. Duggan, Abner Willett, Lewis Bass, Francis Williams.

All persons who intend to dine must provide themselves with tickets previous to joining the procession.

Tickets to the Ball in the evening are for sale at Gill's Bookstore.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the discontinuance of the *Centinel* and *Gazette*, in Boston, the *Massachusetts Spy*, printed in Worcester, and the *Salem Gazette*, are left as the two oldest newspapers in the State.

&lt;p

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### NOTICES.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and the neighboring towns are hereby notified that a Lecture upon the Currency will be delivered by Robert Ranoul, Jr. Esq., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 28th, commencing at a quarter before seven o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, in Braintree.

All inquirers after truth are respectfully invited to be present.

By order Weymouth Town Committee.

LOVELL BICKNELL, Chairman.

Those members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of the month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,  
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,  
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

### MARRIED.

In this town, 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. BARNABAS P. FAZON to Miss ELIZA FIELD.

A liberal supply of excellent cake accompanied the above notice. May heaven's choicest blessings ever be showered abundantly upon them.

In Scituate, by Rev. Mr. Sewell, Mr. Ira Roberts of Rochester, (N. H.) to Miss Belinda T. Merritt of the former place.

### Notice.

To the Citizens of Quincy and Vicinity:

GEORE B. NIGHTINGALE (of the late firm of Underwood & Nightingale) grateful for the patronage received by the firm, respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Quincy and its vicinity that he continues the business at the old stand, and has just received a fresh supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, together with an assortment of Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, all of which will be sold for cash.

Purchasers from the country go to Boston and buy goods which oftentimes actually prove to be higher than the same can be purchased here.

From the fact that where a large assortment is kept, (as is the case in Boston,) it does not consequently ensure that they are able to sell lower, on the contrary they have a greater advantage to sell at higher prices.

We repeat, that Goods of the same quality will be sold as low here as in the city.

Quincy, May 23. *if*

### Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of May, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the Reed Farm, at Hough's Neck, recently occupied by Urbane Cudworth, several articles of Household Furniture, among which are Iron, Tin and Crockery Ware, Bedsteads, Stove and Funeral, Knives and Forks, a lot of empty Barrels, one first rate Pork Tub, two barrels of Pork, part of a barrel of Flour, about six bushels of Meal, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Conditions under known at the sale.

THOMPSON BAXTER, *Auct.*

Quincy, May 23. *1w*

### For Sale.

A SECOND HAND C Spring Chaise, in good running order. Apply to SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD.

Quincy, May 16. *if*

### Board.

GENTLEMEN or LADIES can be accommodated with board by applying to JOHN V. CLARK.

Quincy, May 16. *if*

WASHINGTON GRANITE COMPANY.

THE members of said Company are hereby notified that their first meeting will be held at the Railway House, in Milton, on the 23d day of May instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing, in such manner as they shall determine to be proper, all necessary officers, and for the purpose of making all necessary By-Laws and Regulations.

H. B. MARTIN, one of the persons named in the act of incorporation

Quincy, May 16. *2w*

Hay, Potatoes & Oats.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, at Quincy Point, twenty-five tons first quality Eastern Hay, six hundred bushels prime Chenango Potatoes, and four hundred bushels of Oats. Also, a quantity of Beans, Lath and Shingles. Cheap for cash.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 16. *if*

Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mill Swiss Muslins, India Swiss, the 6-4 and 4-4 wide; Jacquot do.; Wash. Blue Lace; Black Silk do.; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies.

Quincy, Jan. 11. *if*

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT,

IMPORTER, of wholesale and retail dealer in, fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials and Tools—successor to B. C. Frobisher as manufacturer of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware—has received, per recent arrivals, a choice assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of the newest patterns.

Cash paid for old Silver.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING of Watches.

No. 69 Washington Street, three doors south of Court Street. *3w*

BOSTON, May 9.

### Barley.

TWO HUNDRED bushels of Barley for sale low. Inquire at the Office of the GRANITE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Quincy, May 9. *4w*

### Lost.

A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, for the recovery of which a suitable reward will be paid by HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, May 9. *4w*

### Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25. *if*

### Notice.

LOST, from Rock Island, a light red Heifer, one year old, with white between its horns and with other white spots, full eyes and good size. Whoever has found said Heifer and will give information to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE VEAZIE.

Quincy, May 16. *if*

### Florence Bonnets.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Dunstables, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Caps, etc.—Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25. *if*

### Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Viginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.

Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Gran-cian Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds.

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.

Quincy, Nov. 9. *if*

### For Sale.

THE pleasure boat Georgiana of Braintree, about twenty feet in length, with a centre board, and in good repair. For further information, apply to

GEORGE CLAPP.

Quincy, May 9. *if*

PETER LINCOLN,

late of Weymouth, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the fourth day of April current are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend to that service at the house of Samuel Humphrey, in said Weymouth, on the first Thursday of June, August and October next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY,  
ELINATHAN BATES, *Commissioners.*

Weymouth, April 18. *6w*

PETE R LINCOLN,

late of Weymouth, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the fourth day of April current are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend to that service at the house of Samuel Humphrey, in said Weymouth, on the first Thursday of June, August and October next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY,  
ELINATHAN BATES, *Commissioners.*

Weymouth, April 18. *6w*

S. CHAMBERLIN,

Quincy, April 18. *3w*

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,  
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. *1y*

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPESIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal panacea, but rather as a means of preventing them.

It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this series.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that they are of a drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation, a sense of bodily debility of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The above Stoves will be sold as low as they can be bought of the Agent in Boston, and any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine them.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Dec. 21. *if*

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as admirable a manner as any other in the country.

He is a man of great integrity, and is eminently fitted for every kind of cooking; and that there is a saving of one half of the fuel usually consumed in stoves of the same dimensions. In fine, I consider it "ne plus ultra" of human invention in cooking stoves.

Roxbury, April 26, 1839.

The above Stoves will be sold as low as they can be bought of the Agent in Boston, and any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine them.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Dec. 21. *if*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber, on the night of the 17th instant, three DUCKS. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection of the thief or thieves.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 25. *3w\**

Pasturage.

THE subscriber is prepared to pasture about thirty

Horses, during the present season, on the west head of Pettuck's Island. Application must be made previous to the first day of May, either at the Printing Office or to

JOHN M. CLEVERLY.

Quincy, April 11. *3w*

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the Town of Quincy are hereby

notified to bring in to the subscribers, Assessors of said Quincy, on or before the first day of June next, true lists of their polls and of all their estates, both real and personal, (not exempted from taxation,) of which they were possessed on the first day of May instant.

And all other inhabitants, possessing property in said Quincy on said first of May instant, are re

quested to bring in to said Assessors true lists of the same as above directed.

CHARLES A. BROWN, *Assessor*

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, *of*

DANIEL BAXTER, *of*

Quincy, May 2. *3w*

NOTICE.

WILLIAM SHAW respectfully informs the inhabi

tants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken

the

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### POETRY.

TO A DEPARTED SISTER.  
Sister! thou art not forgotten—  
Though full many a year hath fled  
Since, with aching hearts, we laid thee  
In thy lone and narrow bed.

Sister, thou art not forgotten!  
Earthly hopes and cares awhile  
From our busy minds may banish  
The remembrance of thy smile:

But, when memory, free from thralldom,  
Revels in each kindred heart,  
Then, with all thy former features,  
Loved and lost one, there thou art.

Then, the fairest, sweetest blossom  
Gracing its paternal stem,  
In their crown of joy, the brightest,  
Prest, and most cherisht gem:

Of our sister band the favorite,  
Loving and by all belov'd,  
Yet the earliest call'd to suffer,  
And the first from earth remov'd.

Little did we think, when gazing  
In thy mild and joyous eye,  
Thou wert mark'd the child of sorrow,  
Doom'd in youth to fade and die.

And that form's decaying beauty,  
That dark eye's unnatural light,  
When the hectic that consum'd thee  
Turn'd thy pallid cheek so bright.

Then thy last and mortal struggle,  
And thy ' farewell,' whisper'd low,  
When the Hand that plac'd thee with us,  
In its mercy bid thee ' go '—

And thy spirit's glad departure  
From this scene of earthly ill—  
Oh, we cannot but remember,  
Still we love and mourn thee still.

Many a spring has bloom'd and faded  
Since the turf thy bosom prest;  
Many a summer's sun shone brightly  
Where thy moulderling ashes rest.

Many a sad decaying autumn  
Hath bewailed thy deep repose;  
And, around thy buried forehead,  
Many a winter wreath'd his snows.

Many a tear has drop'd unheeded,  
Glistening on the grassy mound;  
Many a sigh and aspiration  
Blended o'er that hallow'd ground.

When the eyes that loved and wept thee  
All forgetfully have slept,  
O'er thy cold unbroken slumbers  
Heavenly guards their watch have kept.

Nightly do the stars of heaven  
Which in life had won thy gaze,  
And the moon, whose beams were dearer,  
O'er thee shed their pensive rays:

Ay, and they will still be shining  
Brightly on thy marble stone,  
When the beings that lament thee  
Like thyself from earth have flown.

Sister! God will not forget thee—  
He shall animate thy dust

In that hour, when earth shall open  
To restore her sacred trust.

Sister! shall we greet each other  
On that last eventful day?

Meet a family in heaven?

God of love, O grant we may!

ANECDOTES.

AN APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVE. The House of Assembly for the Bahamas sits at Nassau. At the time of the session, a young and rather untried gentleman was present, whose dress was in taste. "Have you any business here?" asked an honorable member. "Sir, I'm one of the House." "Sent here, sir, to represent Ragged Island, sir!" "Yes, sir," rejoined the other; "you will excuse my question, and allow me to say, that you give a devilish good idea of the place you are to represent."

KEEN RETORT. A pious clergyman one day riding out, his horse being young and rather untried, began prancing in the street to the great inconvenience of the people. A young gentleman, feeling a disposition to abuse himself on the occasion, thus accosted the clergyman; "Sir, I thought you considered dancing improper," to which he modestly replied, "O Sir I think it very becoming exercise for brute."

SAFE AND SOUND. An Irish seaman on board a merchant ship, having had an accident with a teakettle, went to the officer and scratching his head, cried, "Arrah, now, will your honor be pleased to tell what you think I am to be lost when one knows where it is?" "No, Pat," replied the officer. "Why then, sir, your tay kettle is safe, for it is at the bottom of the sea."

A PROFESSOR. A provincial lecturer at one of our scientific institutions, was recently exhibiting an experiment, when the bottle in his hand flew to pieces. "This is extraordinary," quoth the saxon; "I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I have performed this experiment with this same bottle at least a dozen times and I give you my honor that it never broke to pieces in this way before."

THE BETTER HALF. It being agreed at a party of twelve, that a disputed question should be settled by the opinion of the majority, the six ladies expressed themselves opposed to the six gentlemen, and claimed the victory. A gentleman objected to this as the number of votes were equal, saying, "they were half and half." "True," replied a witty fair one, "but we are the better halves."

BEAUTY IS A WIFE. A young man married a wife whose only claim upon his regard was her personal beauty. She said to him, at the end of one of her quarrels, "You don't love me." "You mistake, my dear," he cried, "for it is only when I look you in the face that I can say I love you."

MUSICAL REPARTEE. "I cannot say a lady who was leaning upon a rail, at the opera house during a little confusion, 'I cannot for the soul of me, catch a note.' "Never mind that my dear," replied her companion, "so long as you have got hold of a bar."

### Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY. Quincy, Jan. 25. tf.

### Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket, which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid fording from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc, from the above premises.

ALPHAEUS SPEAR. Quincy, Sept. 7. tf.

### Woollen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drab-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

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VESTINGHAMS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-silles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. tf.

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D. Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. J. A. Green, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, many of which were of great import to those which are excessively languid.

On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack nostrums—but skillfully prepared antedotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in the city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseased.

The following certificate is from a practising Physician, and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Worcester, Mass., Aug. 27, 1828.

Dr. Jonathan Going, D. D., President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Dilks of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.

Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.—A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles.—Dr. Hamilton of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

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# QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 4.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

## CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

12 Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and requested to procure subscriptions:

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JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries.  
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CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Lynn.  
N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.  
FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

## VARIETY.

ORIGIN OF SEVERAL FASHIONS. Fashions have frequently originated in endeavors of the inventors to hide some deformity. Hoops, for instance, to conceal an ill-shaped hip; ruffles, a scar on the neck, perhaps; large sleeves, history does not mention, and conjecture might not be acceptable. Patched were invented in the reign of Edward VI, by a lady who in this manner covered a wren on her neck. Charles VII, of France introduced long coats to hide a pair of crooked legs. Peaked shoes, full two feet long, were invented by the Duke of Anjou to conceal a deformed foot. Francis I, was obliged, from a wound in his head, to wear short hair, and hence the fashion. Isabella of Bavaria was proud of her beauty, and introduced the custom of leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. Charles VII, by severe edict, banished tight breeches; and in the reign of Elizabeth enormous large breeches came in fashion. The beauty of that day stuffed their breeches with rags, feathers, wool and other light stuff, till they resembled huge bags of cotton. To come up with them the ladies invented large hooped petticoats. It was said that two lovers could not come within seven feet of each other! At one time square toes ran to such width that a proclamation was issued that no person should wear slacks more than six inches at the toes.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.  
Certificate from Dr. Warren.  
Boston, January 7, 1835.  
On occasion to observe that some persons with the Hernia have suffered much at the hands of a skilful workman in accommodating to the peculiarities of their cases, I have to inform myself of the competency of Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned of Mr. Beath. After some months of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is qualified with the manufacture of these and ingenious in accommodating them to cases which occur. I feel myself entitled to commend him to my professional brethren and as a person well fitted to supply their demand to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Tomato Pills.  
ordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great measure upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation and first used as a medicine by the author of this being first obtained from the Tomato he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention called to the subject in the summer of following circumstances.

of an inveterate disease of long standing (one of the scrofula, combined with the use of emollient) both considered hopeless, having been abandoned as incurable, were cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes, together with the incidental remarks of physicians gave the first impulse to the action and analysis of the plant which recovering and concentrating this new principle, its activity as a remedy depends, and upon trial in some cases of fatal diseases, to exert most powerful and efficacious, for exceeding the most sanguine exertion and most extended use and observation it to be peculiarly applicable to all blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, benefits of this remedy may be within the use of a box containing thirty cents per box, with full directions, and of the Proprietor's authorised Agents, in towns in the United States.

Without the written signature of G. R. Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.  
Signed by a regularly appointed Agent and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

Book & Job Printing.  
Member at the office of the Quincy Patriot, Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, exclusively, Book and Job Printing, on favorable terms.

Blanks, Business & Travelling Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

expects to receive the favors of his friends of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

May 5. if

Quincy Livery Stable.

GILLET keeps constantly to let at his adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, houses, Caravans, etc., with good horses, furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, if desired, with careful and experienced men, at reasonable terms as at any other establishment of public patronage is solicited.

Jan. 7. if

Life of Harrison.

of Gen. William Henry Harrison, price 15c, for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Feb. 15. 3w

FRANKLIN STOVES. It is just a century, namely, 1740, since Dr. Franklin, then simple Benjamin Franklin, printer, invented his celebrated Stoves, which he then called Pennsylvania Fireplaces. Gov. Thomas offered the States, who will probably proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of Banks incorporated by themselves. In some States that tax is now one per cent, either on the capital or on the shares, and that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders will be taxed under the operation of this act. As it is only the stock held in the States, and not that employed within them, which would be subject to taxation; and as the names of foreign stockholders are not to be reported to the Treasurers of the States, it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exempt from this burden. Their annual profits will, therefore, be one per cent more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the bank may be safely estimated at seven per cent, the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent, more to foreigners than to citizens of the United States. To appreciate the effects which this state of things will produce, we must take a brief review of the operations and present condition of the Bank of the United States.

ANTIDOTE FOR MARRIAGE. A writer says that if a man feels very much like getting married, yet imagines that he ought not to, the best remedy he knows of, is, to help one of his neighbors more a house full of furniture—borrow nine of his children for three days and hear them cry. If that fail, build up a fire of damp wood, and when the smoke is thickest, hire a woman to sold him about four hours. If he can stand all these, he'd better get married the next day—give his wife the pants, and be the 'silent partner' in the great firm of matrimony. The remedy is rather severe, but as every man is liable to those things after he yokes himself, there would be no harm in trying it before.—*New York Atlas.*

CEDAR. There is no evergreen tree in our climate so beautiful as the cedar. It is fragrant and free from insects. The white cedar is found growing indigenously only in low or wet ground, but if transplanted it will live almost anywhere unless it be in a barren sand. It does best on a clay soil. Unlike the balsam fir, the cedar planted in open ground, becomes more beautiful as it grows old, for hundreds of years. Its rich orange green contrasts finely with the dark and somewhat gloomy tinge of the fir, and with the lighter green of deciduous trees. The pine too makes a beautiful tree when it has grown out of the thick forest, and it attains a great size.—*Kennebec Journal.*

GINGER BEER. For a ten-gallon cask, eleven gallons of water, fourteen pounds of sugar, the juice of eighteen lemons, and one pound of ginger are allowed; the sugar and water are boiled with the whites of eight eggs, and well skimmed; just before coming to the boiling point, the ginger which must be bruised, is then added, and boiled for twenty minutes; when cold, the clear part is put into the cask, together with the lemon juice two spoonfuls of yeast; when it has fermented for three or four days, it is fined, bunged up, and in a fortnight bottled. It may be made without the fruit.

THE SLAVE TRADE. Some little check has been put to this nefarious traffic by a decision of the United States Court, in the case of certain vessels complained of at Baltimore, as being intended for the slave trade. The practice has been to fit out slave-vessels, without much attempt at secrecy; and those concerned in them have relied on the want of positive or direct evidence as to their own intentions and the destination of their vessels. The Court, however, has very properly decided that Judges have a right to know what every body else knows, and are bound to act on that knowledge. The vessels have been condemned.—*Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.*

CONSUMPTION. Half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine-glass full of the expressed juice of green horehound, taken every morning, is said to be an effectual remedy for consumption if resorted to in time. One who tried it says, "Four weeks use of the horehound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, enabled me to breathe deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonised my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had been in for years." Our own experience enables us to state that horehound is an excellent specific for a cough or cold.—*American Farmer.*

CHOOSE GOOD COMPANY. Young men are in general but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence that they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character always sinks a young man in the eyes of the public.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

## UNITED STATES BANK.

The ninth section of the act recognizes principles of worse tendency than any provision of the present charter. It enacts that "the cashier of the Bank shall annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of all stockholders who are not resident citizens of the United States, and on the application of the Treasury of any State, shall make out and transmit to such Treasurer a list of stockholders residing in or citizens of such State with the amount of stock owned by each." Although this provision, taken in connexion with a decision of the Supreme Court, surrenders, by its silence, the right of the States to tax the banking institutions created by this corporation, under the name of branches throughout the Union—it is evidently intended to be construed as a

concession of their right to tax that portion of the stock which may be held by their own citizens and residents. In this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be understood by the States, who will probably proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of Banks incorporated by themselves. In some States that tax is now one per cent, either on the capital or on the shares, and that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders will be taxed under the operation of this act.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

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Written for the Quincy Patriot.

to a re-election, without any defence. He seems to be fully aware of his inability to sustain the claims of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, and as it were, gives up in despair. He hopes, however, to divert the attention of the public from the consideration of his claims by seeking a discussion of the claims of Mr. Van Buren and thus conceal the weakness of the claims of the federal candidate. As to the claims of Mr. Van Buren, I can refer, I think satisfactorily, to his past services having filled many important offices in the election of the people, and all to their entire approbation, which have not only served to procure for him a re-election to the same office but a promotion to the highest office in the gift of the people. It is not so with regard to Gen. Harrison, and if he ever held an office bestowed upon him by the popular vote, doubtless your correspondent Randolph can point it out.

w.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Your correspondent Norman, in your last paper, seems very cool, considering the signal failure of the confident predictions of the whig party of a violent concussion of the earth, the symptoms of which could so plainly dis-

cover to have arisen from the Virginia election. After all, the result of it is, that the Legislature upon a joint ballot will be the same as last year. I am still at a loss to perceive, how this result can furnish any evidence to a reasonable person that Harrison will receive the electoral vote of this State; but on the contrary to one who is acquainted with the political doctrines prevailing there, affords the most conclusive proof of a different result. Mr. Rives, at present a conservative, and in favor of the State Bank deposit system, but opposed to a national bank as well as to the Independent Treasury Bill, may be said to be the cause why the whig party have been able to maintain their former standing at the late election and to have saved them from a total discomfiture. It is well known that Virginia is and always has been opposed to a national bank, and this will place Virginia in the coming election for President in a great majority for the present national administration.

w.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

As the anniversary of this day, which has been so auspicious to the cause of Liberty throughout the world, is fast approaching, I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper, whether this event is to be celebrated by the democratic party in this vicinity. I have not heard that any preparations are yet making to commemorate it in a manner becoming the occasion and, I fear, unless some suggestions are given, it may pass off without a notice worthy of it. If it should be celebrated in this quarter I know of no place so fit and convenient as Quincy for its celebration. It is central, has a flourishing and pleasant village, is in a most prosperous condition, and is the residence of many sterling democrats, who would give to the occasion much interest and animation. I hope that the Democratic Town Committee will see to these things and extend proposals to the other towns in the vicinity to unite with them in celebrating this most glorious event.

A DEMOCRAT.

GOVERNORS.

The Governors of the several States are elected by the people, excepting in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in which States they are elected by the Legislature.

In each of the New England States, New Jersey and Maryland, they hold their office but one year.

In New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan, the term of office is two years.

In Pennsylvania, Virginia and Indiana, the term is three years.

In Delaware, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, the term of office is four years.

In Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Missouri, the Governor may not be re-elected after his term expires. In North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, he may serve only four years in six. In Maryland only three years in succession, until after four years. In South Carolina, he can serve only two years in six. In Tennessee and Ohio, only six years in eight. In Kentucky only one term in eleven years. In Arkansas only eight years in twelve.

The qualifications most uniformly required by the State Constitutions is, that the Governor should be at least thirty years of age. Maryland will consent to be governed by a man of twenty-five years; while Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri, insist on his being at least thirty-five. Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North Carolina and Michigan allow their Governors to be beardless or gray-headed, just as the people please.

The property qualification is recognized in but few of the States. The Governor of New Hampshire must have an estate of five hundred pounds, half of which to be freehold. Maryland will be governed by no man worth less than five thousand pounds. South Carolina requires her Governor to possess an estate of fifteen hundred pounds sterling. The Governor of Georgia must own five hundred acres of land, and other property of the value of four thousand dollars, over and above what shall be competent to the discharge of his debts.

In New York, no person but a native citizen of the United States is eligible. In Virginia and Alabama, none but a native citizen of the United States or a citizen at the adoption of the Federal constitution, is eligible. In most of the States a residence of a certain number of years, next preceding an election, is required.

Massachusetts requires her Governor to be of the Christian religion, but in most, if not all, of the other States, a man is equally eligible, whether of the Christian religion, or the Mahomedan religion, or no religion at all.

The salaries of Governor range from \$7,500 per annum, as allowed in Louisiana, to \$400, the modest compensation afforded in Rhode Island. Vermont pays \$750, New Hampshire, Indiana and Illinois pay \$1000, New York and Pennsylvania \$4000, Massachusetts \$3,666,666, Maryland and South Carolina \$3,500, Virginia \$3,333,33, Georgia \$3000, Mississippi \$2,500, New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky \$2000. Maine and Missouri \$1,500, Delaware \$1,333,33, Ohio \$1,200, and Connecticut \$1,100.

## JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Singular as it may appear, this worthy and venerable old statesman, ranks at the head of the hard working men at Washington. He grapples with more labor, endures more fatigue, is in attendance in the House more hours, than any other member of Congress. The evening sessions are often tedious and protracted. They often continue during the whole night, and the morning finds the flag upon the Capitol still attached to the breeze. The day having been spent in idle declamation and frivolous disputes, the business which happens to be urgent, is pressed upon the attention of the Representatives, after night fall. The scene when the members become weary and exhausted is novel enough. The splendid hall, with its magnificent marble pillars, supporting a dome of surpassing beauty and loveliness, illuminated with a glare of artificial light, is a spectacle of more than ordinary richness and splendor. The members are exhausted with labor, or overcome with sleep. But few are occupying their desks. Others are in the refectories below. Some are stretched upon the sofas back of the members' seats in perfect unconsciousness—while others hang their heads over the back of contiguous chairs, in forgetfulness and repose. In the meantime some member is speaking against time, and nobody seems to listen or regard his windy utterance. Where are members of the House? They are not there, the young, the vigorous, the healthful; but Mr. Adams is in his seat, unremitting in his attendance upon his legislative duties. Although the Ex-President lives a mile from the Capitol, he is the earliest at his post and the last to desert it. Always watchful, yet apparently indifferent. Ever upon his guard, yet never seeming to be vigilant—he is the most unwearied and diligent man to be found in our national legislature. Mr. Adams is small, rather diminutive in stature. His face indicates little else than inquiring, meek expression when in repose, but is full of fire and vehemence when excited. His costume is plain and rather peculiar, always wearing a white neck-cloth, blue frock coat, and shoes with white woolen stockings. He is both feared and respected at Washington, and no voice can still the troubled elements, like the voice of John Q. Adams.—*Troy Daily Mail.*

## SUITS AGAINST ANIMALS.

This title may cause our readers to smile, but it is true that judges have been found so forgetful of their dignity as to summon before them snails, caterpillars, pigs and other animals charged with offences. Their proceedings were attended by all the formalities of law—the accused were summoned to appear, witnessess were sworn, counsel heard on both sides, and frequently the sentence carried into effect by the public executioner.

In New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan, the term of office is two years.

In Pennsylvania, Virginia and Indiana, the term is three years.

In Delaware, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, the term of office is four years.

In Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Missouri, the Governor may not be re-elected after his term expires. He gives an account of an indictment found against the *hanneton* of Beauce, and some others of the same kind, such as the trial of some snails, at Autun, in 1487, at Lyons in 1500, and of some rats about the same time. It appears further, by a minute report of De Thou, that Chasseneaux was counsel for the defendants in this last case; and that after the indictment was found, he applied several times for further delay. He first argued that a single summons to appear was insufficient, as his clients were scattered through the country. A second summons was issued, which was read at the church-door of every village, after mass. When the time expired, Chasseneaux urged the difficulty the rats experienced in coming to court, owing to the watchfulness of their enemies, the cats, who, being informed of the suit, were lying in wait for them every where. After his ingenuity was exhausted, he pleaded guilty, and recommended his clients to the mercy of the court.

In 1266, a pig was buried alive at Fontenoy

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

master. Nor is it necessary to go so far back for in 1688, Gaspard Bailly, advocate at Chambéry, published a special treatise on this sort of proceedings, with forms of the indictment, pleas, etc.

### HORSE-BACK RIDING.

Graham, in his work entitled 'Lectures on the Science of Human Life,' has the following paragraph upon the value of exercise:

'The importance of exercise as the natural tonic of the body, is greatly overlooked, and exceedingly neglected, in the treatment of chronic diseases of every kind, and irritating and deleterious stimulants are employed to produce those effects in the system which can healthfully result only from proper exercise, and pure air. Dyspeptic and other chronic invalids ought never to hope for health by any means without exercise.'

'The beneficial effects of horse-back riding to those who are laboring under pulmonary consumption, are often truly astonishing. I have known invalids afflicted with this terrible disease, when they were too feeble to mount the horse without help, by riding a short distance the first time, and gradually increasing the length of the ride daily, became able, in the course of two weeks, to ride twenty miles without stopping by the way, and feel more vigorous at the end of the journey than at the beginning; and I have known instances in which such individuals have made journeys on horse-back, of several hundred miles, and returned to their homes and friends almost perfectly restored to health. Indeed, I am entirely confident that, if strict simplicity and propriety of diet, and riding on horseback to the full extent of the patient's ability, will not cure pulmonary consumption, no earthly means can cure it; and I am very certain that most other means employed in modern times, while they may, perhaps, seem to alleviate the symptoms, really aggravate the disease, and hasten the patient to the grave.'

### NOTHING AND NOBODY.

There are few words of our language of such universal application in all the relations of society—domestic, moral and political, as the above negative terms.

'What would you give now to be in office?' says the political time-server to his friend. 'Nothing,' is the reply.

'From whom is that letter?' says mamma to a young lady whose cheeks assume the changes of the dying dolphin, while she is reading an epistle from her lover. 'Nobody, ma.'

'You look pale my love—what ails you?' 'Nothing.'

The warrior who fights and loses the battle is nobody—the politician who loses his election is nothing. The sordid miser who closes every avenue of the heart against suffering humanity, cares for—nobody. The gambler and spendthrift are soon—nothing.

The young lawyer who has committed his maiden speech, embellished with all the graces of rhetoric, pants with anxiety to distinguish himself, and rising in court to make his first great effort, finds he can say—nothing.

The Atheist believes in—nothing; and the bigot considers him as—nobody.

Our clergy advise us to consider the world as—nothing. When we shall rest beneath the clods of the valley our dear friends and intimate acquaintances will consider us as—nobody; and our dust will turn to nothing.—New York Chronicle.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Monday last, being the two hundredth anniversary since the incorporation of the ancient town of Braintree, (Quincy then forming a part and being the place of the original settlement,) was observed in a manner worthy of so interesting an event. The day was exceedingly pleasant and was ushered in by the ringing of the bells and discharge of cannon. At an early hour, the gathering commenced—old and young, male and female—sire and son—mingled together in the joyous festivities.

At half past nine, the procession, under the escort of the Quincy Light Infantry, which was accompanied by the Boston Brass Band, moved from the Universalist to the Unitarian Church, where an animated and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury. An excellent address to the young men of Quincy was also delivered by the Rev. John Gregory, which was followed by a poem worthy of the occasion by Rev. C. P. Cranch.

As it is expected that these addresses with the poem will be published, we forbear any comments.

The Throne of Grace was addressed by the Rev. Peter Whitney and Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, and the following Ode—the Landing of the Pilgrims, written by Mrs. Hemans—was beautifully sung by Mr. John Wild of Braintree.

The breaking waves dashed high  
On a stern and rock bound coast,  
And the woods, against a stormy sky,  
Their giant branches tost;

And the heavy night hung dark  
The hills and waters o'er,  
When a band of exiles moored their bark  
On the wild New-England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,  
They, the true hearted came,  
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,  
And the trumpet that sings of fame;

Not as the flying come,  
In silence and in fear—

They shook the depths of the desert's gloom  
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang.

And the stars heard, and the sea!  
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang  
To the anthem of the free!

The ocean-eagle soared  
From his nest by the white wave's foam,  
And the rocking pines of the forest roared—  
This was their welcome home!

What sought they thus afar?

Bright jewels of the mine?  
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?  
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground,  
The soil where first they trod!  
They left unstained what there they found—  
Freedom to worship God!

The following hymn by Rev. Dr. Flint, and several gospels and anthems, were sung in an admirable manner by the Quincy Union Singing Society.

In pleasant lands have fallen the lines  
That bound our goodly heritage,  
And safe beneath our sheltering vines  
Our youth is blest, and soothed our age.

What thanks, O God, to thee are due,  
That thou didst plant our fathers here;

And watch and guard them as they grew,  
A vineyard, to the planter dear.

The toils they bore, our ease have wrought;

They sowed in tears—in joy we reap;

The birthright they so dearly bought,  
We'll guard 'till we with them shall sleep.

Thy kindness to our fathers shown,  
In weal and woe through all the past,

Their grateful sons, O God, shall own,  
While here their name and race shall last.

The exercises at the Church being finished, after a recess of about half an hour, the procession was again formed, and marched to a pavilion erected for the occasion, where the company, exceeding five hundred, among whom were a goodly number of Quincy's fairest daughters, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment prepared by French & Son of the Hancock House in this place. It was "served up" in a manner which places these "mine hosts" in the foremost rank of their profession.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, presided, assisted by several Vice Presidents. Addresses were delivered at the table by several gentlemen, among whom were President Josiah Quincy of Harvard University, James T. Austin and Charles F. Adams, Esqrs. of Boston, Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury, and Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, Rev. F. A. Whitney and Capt. Josiah Brigham of Quincy.

The President of the Day opened the meeting by giving the following sentiments—

*The memory of our fathers—*

They to life's highest end,  
Gave up their noblest powers,

And made the legacy descend  
Down to us and ours.

*The memory of our mothers—*

But not alone, nor all unblest

Our fathers sought a place of rest,

One dared with him to burst the knot

That bound her to her native spot;

In life, in death with him to seal

Her kindred love, her kindred zeal.

*Chickataubut—the Sachem of Moncetus—*

the friend of our fathers—Our State has taken

her appellation from his Council fire in Quincy,

and has made that name a name and a praise

in all the earth.

The following Ode, written for the occasion, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, was then sung.

Two hundred years! Two hundred years!

Mount Wollaston could say,

What wondrous scenes their fleeting wings  
Have brought, and borne away;

The pilgrim band, the council fire,

The war dance circling round,

Town, tower and spire, embazoned bright,

Where rock and forest frown'd.

Speak forth, speak forth—ye ancient trees,

Whose green heads drank the dew,

While old Neponset's ripening corn

In slender furrows grew.

Or white his arrows wing'd with death

From subtle ambush flew,

Where now in sainted tombs repose

The noble and the true.

He answereth not. His buried race

Have like shorn grass decay'd;

No baying of their hunder's sound

Disturbs the green wood glade.

They rear their simple roofs no more,

Nor o'er the waters blue

With sinewy arm and venturous oar

Propel the bark canoe.

But ye, who in their places rise,

With every blessing fraught—

Give praise for all the glorious change

Two hundred years have wrought.

Gov. Morton, who was invited, remarked in his letter declining the invitation, that the sentiments which John Randolph once gave of the town of Albemarle, might well apply to Quincy:

*The ancient town of Braintree—*

That prolific soil which bears Presidents of the United States.

*The schools endowed by John Adams and William Coddington at Quincy, and the one founded by John Harvard at Cambridge—*

A century hence may the school of the patriots stand second only to the school of the prophets.

*The town of Quincy—*

The home of Wheelwright and Coddington;

The birth place of the Adamses, and the Quincys; a

President Quincy, of Harvard College, said spot to be held in everlasting remembrance in the history of religious and civil liberty.

The following sentiment was received from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who was prevented by other engagements, from complying with the invitation to attend:

*Braintree and Quincy—* Their men and their hills—their scions and their sienite; the first have furnished some of the ablest hands by which our Revolution was achieved; the last has supplied the materials of the proudest monument by which it will be commemorated.

*John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr.—the defenders of Preston—* Together they stood as the advocates of liberty and law—together they sleep amid the graves of their fathers.

"Thus joined in fame, in friendship tried—  
No chance could sever, nor the grave divide."

By Hon. B. L. Wales of Randolph—*William Coddington*—Familiarly known to the young school boy of Braintree, as the munificent donor of the Coddington School Fund; his memory will be cherished and his name hallowed by all future generations so long as common schools continue the pride of New England—the right arm of our national defense.

By John Whitney, Esq. of Quincy—*Young Men of Quincy*—When you recollect the statesmen and patriots who have claimed this as their birthplace, may you be emulous to follow them in all that is great and good, and thus become the ornaments and pride of our land.

By Capt. Josiah Brigham—*Quincy Light Infantry*—Now fifty years old—always ready to perform escort duty whenever invited—may it continue to exist in prosperity, from generation to generation, until it shall perform escort duty on the third Centennial Anniversary of the incorporation of this ancient and honored town.

By Rev. John Gregory of Quincy.—*The sons and daughters of Quincy*—May they mingle with their patriotism, the social and domestic virtues, and may their firesides be the calm retreat of every heart-felt enjoyment of "sweet home."

By J. A. Green.—*The Fair Sex*—Our joy in youth—our companions in manhood—our solace in age.

By James F. Brown—*May Quincy, Braintree and Randolph become united in sentiment and feeling as when combined under one act of incorporation.*

The President announced the following toast from James Newcomb, Esq. of Quincy, which he said the gentleman preferred not to deliver himself for a reason which would be obvious to the ladies when they heard it.

Hon. John M. Niles of Connecticut has been appointed Post Master General in place of Amos Kendall, resigned.

The Hon. Churchill C. Cambrelleng has been appointed, by the President, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary to the court of St. Peterburgh, and the Senate have confirmed the appointment.

The wife of Wood, who killed his daughter in Philadelphia, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has made an application that he be released from confinement; offering six thousand dollars surety for his future behavior, and agreeing to take him from the State of Pennsylvania. The application for his discharge has been granted.

The Earl of Musgrave (son of the Marquis of Normanby) has arrived in Washington. He is the bearer of despatches to the British Minister.

The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat states that the notorious Mrs. Chapman, alias Mina, recently died at Quincy, Florida, leaving her children in a destitute condition. She was travelling in that country with her children, in the capacity of strolling players.

Lieut. McBlair of the Navy, has been acquitted by a Court martial. He was tried on the complaint of Commodore Ballard, for refusing to shake hands with the Commodore.

Paul Dallingham, Jr. has been nominated for Governor, and Edward Downing Barber for Lieutenant Governor, by the democratic party in Vermont. The election takes place in September.

*NOTICES.*

The whig citizens of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, (June 6th,) at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Whig State Convention to be held at Worcester, on the 17th of June.

By order of the Town Committee.

SAMUEL WHITE, Secretary.

An adjourned meeting of the democratic citizens of Quincy will be held at the Centre School Room, THIS EVENING, (May 30th,) at half past seven o'clock, to consider measures relative to celebrating the approaching fourth of July.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Those members of the Quincy Lycceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,  
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,  
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, 28th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. William Parker to Miss Elmire Wilson.

The generous gift which accompanied the above notice has secured to the happy couple our best wishes for their continued blessedness in all the relations of life.

Quincy, Jan. 11.

should appear in perfection to the company of the 25

old appear in perfection to the company of 25th May, 1840. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President of the day, introduced at the a parchment, inscribed with an appropriate sentiment to those who might celebrate a similar occasion a century hence, and proposed it should be signed by the company, and in some safe place, where it could be saved till that time. It is needless to say his suggestion met with the cordial approbation of all present.

In the evening, a grand Ball "came off" at Hancock House, at which about eighty couples attended.

In fine, nothing occurred to mar the pleasure the occasion, and the day will long be remembered by those who were present. Thus the efforts of the young men of Quincy in crowned with the most entire success. It long be remembered that the celebration commenced, and successfully managed by.

The following are the members of the Committee of Arrangements of the late Centennial celebration.

John A. Green, Edwin N. Willett, James F. Brown, William Whitney, Alvin Rodgers, Edward A. Spear, Rufus Foster, Nathan White, Philip Carter, Waldo Nash, Charles N. Souther, James Penniman.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. This company commanded by Capt. Samuel White held a meeting recently to fill vacancies. Capt.iah Glover was chosen first lieutenant; Chez Chubuck, second lieutenant; Henry other, third lieutenant. This corps has ever a pride and ornament to our village, and not the citizens of Quincy exert themselves add numbers to its ranks to replace it upon strong footing as it has ever maintained. it not be said that the fire of the flint is not among us. Encouragement is all that an soldier asks; aid the company in that, we will soon have a well disciplined soly amongst us. "In time of peace prepare for war," was a maxim of the noble Jefferson.

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CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

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## DIED.

In this town, 26th inst., Mr. Edmund Weston, recently of Cambridge, aged 23.

In Lynn, 19th inst., an infant son of Mr. John and Mrs. Dean Trask, formerly of this town, aged 6 weeks.

I died to sin—it died to care.

But for a moment felt the rod:

O mourn! such the Lord declares,

Such are the children of our God!

## To Let.

ONE half of a double House, near the Quincy Point Bridge. Possession given on the 4th of June. Apply to NATHAN JOSELYN.

Quincy, May 30. 3w

## Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been

recently issued by Sherman Leland, Esq., Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of HOSEA W. WAITE of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, Sheriff of Merton, a subscriber, debtor, and that proceeding of the creditors of the said Hos. W. Waite will be held at the house of Sherman Leland, Esq., Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the sixth day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of Hos. W. Waite, and do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Hos. W. Waite, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person other than the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who may be chosen as aforesaid.

SHADRACH THAYER, Messenger.

Braintree, May 30. 2w

## Notice.

SOME person having passed at the store of the subscriber, supposed by mistake, a piece of Gold instead of Silver, the owner may have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

S. S. MARSH.

Quincy, May 30. 3w

## Eastern Potatoes.

A BOUT four hundred bushels of prime Chenangoos for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30. 4w

## Pews at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th of June next, (if not previously sold,) at five o'clock in the afternoon, two Pews in the Stone Temple, one of which is situated in the centre of the Broad Aisle (77.) and the other (108) is a wall pew on the west side. For further information, apply to

IBRAHIM BARTLETT,

SIMON GILLET,

NATHAN JOSELYN.

Quincy, May 30. 4w

## Eastern Wood.

FROM forty to fifty cords of Hard and Pitch Pine Wood for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30. 4w

## Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hancock House, in Quincy, several articles of Household Furniture, among which are Iron, Tin and Crockery Ware, Knives and Forks, Bedsteads, Cylinder Stove and Furniture, two hundred pounds of clear Pork, one first rate Pork Tub, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMPSON BAXTER, Auctiont.

Quincy, May 30. 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, May 30th, A. D. 1840.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 29th day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or in front of the premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan C. Martin, of Milton, had on the twenty-fourth day of December last past, when the same was attached on mesne process, of reducing certain mortgaged real estate.

A certain piece or parcels of land, situated in Milton, containing four or five acres, with a Dwelling House, well standing thereon, and bounded as follows, viz: west on the old Plymouth Road, south on lands of Thomas Kittredge, east on lands of Henry Gardner, north on lands of Henry G. Durrell. Said part of Land, as above described, forms the estate now in occupation by Jason F. Kennedy.

CHARLES A. BROWN, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

May 30. 5w

## Notice.

LOST, from Rock Island, a light red Heifer, one year old, with white between its horns and with other white spots, full eyes and good size. Whoever has found said Heifer will give information to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE VEAZIE.

Quincy, May 16. 4w

## Notice.

To the Citizens of Quincy and Vicinity:

E. PACKARD & CO. are aware of the prejudice E., which in general prevails against the Country Stores, and that without doubt there is some foundation for it, but they assure those who wish to purchase that Goods can be sold at as low prices in Quincy as in Boston, and also that THEY will sell as low.

Purchasers from the country go to Boston and buy goods which oftentimes actually prove to be higher than the same can be purchased here.

From the fact that where a large assortment is kept, (as is the case in Boston,) it does not consequently ensue that they are able to sell lower, on the contrary they have a greater advantage to sell at higher prices.

We repeat, that Goods of the same quality will be sold as low here as in the city.

Quincy, May 23. 4w

## Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25. 4w

## Lost.

A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, for the recovery of which a suitable reward will be paid by HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, May 9. 4w

## MARRIED.

E. PACKARD & CO. have just received a lot of

India Swiss, the 6 and 4 1/2 wide; Jaconet do; Wash

Blond Lace; Black Silk do; Black Silk Edging, and

Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies.

Quincy, May 11. 4w

## Extracts of Letters from Teachers.

They are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended, and are used in the schools in the above.

T. CROSBY, Jr.

I should rejoice to see these works universally introduced into our schools. R. HEWITT, Hudson Acad.

They cannot fail to have the happiest effect on the youthful mind. P. D. PELTON, Principal of La Grange School.

But these works possess a higher claim to the patr

of teachers and parents, in the beautiful illustrations which they contain.

V. V. BALDWIN.

They cannot fail to form elegant and accomplished readers. W. CAMDEN, St. Barnard's Seminary.

These are a few only of the numerous voluntary

notices of these works, received by the publishers.

For sale by the booksellers generally.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERMIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons super

ior to any in use.

For sale Wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton.

Medford, April 18. 6w

### Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

PETER LINCOLN, late of Weymouth, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the fourth day of April current are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend to that service at the house of Lemuel Humphrey, in said Weymouth, on the first Thursday of June, August and October next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEMLEU HUMPHREY, } Commissioners.

ELNATHAN BATES, } Weymouth.

Weymouth, April 18. 6w

### Cooking Stoves.

THE subscribers have for sale Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves. These Stoves are said to be superior to any thing of the kind yet invented. They are so constructed that they may be used in summer without any disagreeable effects from the heat, and in winter (by changing the position of the Stove) the same fuel will produce a very great amount of heat in the room. As evidence of the value and convenience of these Stoves, we offer the following recommendation from the Rev. Daniel Leach, formerly of this town, selected from a great number of testimonies we have seen, given by different individuals who have used this kind of Stove.

J. G. HATHAWAY. Sir—In answer to your inquiry respecting the Stove I procured of you a short time since, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is, in my opinion, decidedly superior to every other cooking apparatus with which I am acquainted. From experiments which I have made, I am satisfied that it is admirably fitted for every kind of cooking; and that there is a saving of one half of the fuel usually consumed in stoves of the same dimensions. In fine, I consider it "me plus ultra" of human invention in cooking stoves.

DANIEL LEACH.

Roxbury, April 26, 1839.

The above Stoves will be sold as low as they can be bought of the Agent in Boston, and any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine them.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Dec. 21. 3w

### John Brownell, Tailor.

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

I am now ready to execute all orders in his line with

negligence and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as

faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

## QUINCY PATRIOT

### POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

**THE RED MAN'S FATE.**  
What has the red man done  
At any time or place,  
That men and Indians should join,  
To extirpate their race?  
What is his fault—his guilt how great?  
That vengeance calls to seal his fate.

For crimes of high degree,  
Committed by a few,  
The guilty must endure  
Extermination too;  
Be chased through forests, prairies, bogs,  
By warriors and a pack of dogs.

No nation but our own  
Will take so mean a course;  
Enrolling hounds with men,  
To make a stronger force;  
But pensons for the wounded men—  
The wounded hounds should draw them then.

But ah! the red man's fate;  
At all thy we scoff;  
We've set the blood-hounds on,  
And shall not call them off;  
Till now an Indian can be found  
By men and the sagacious hound.

We show no quarter now  
To natives of the wood,  
The dogs may drink their blood,  
And eat their flesh for food;  
And when the red-man's fate is sealed,  
We'll raise the seige and quit the field.

But oh! my country's guilt,  
My pen cannot portray—  
Vengeance, though now it sleep,  
Will make another day.  
And who can bear the wrath of God,  
When he shall visit with the rod.

Great Spirit! Righteous Judge!  
Who art the red-man's friend,  
Protection grant to them,  
Merry to us extend;  
Reform us, "Ruler of the skies,"  
Before we seal our fate likewise.

### A KIND INVITATION.

"We would if we could," say a good many men,  
"Get married," but this, sure, is sporting,  
For I'm certain there's plenty of maidens—and then,  
Dear me! they don't want so much courting;  
O, seek them, dear sirs, seek and woo—  
They'd soon, if they might, fly to you.

Nay, gentlemen, don't be ashamed! no, no,  
And don't be afraid—nay, fear not;  
Indeed it's no shame, and don't you all know  
'Tis but when you're silent we hear not?

O, why, then, O why don't you woo—  
O, think, we must wait till you do.

I wish you'd all wed, for then, I foresee,  
My joys would defy fancy's summing;  
I'm sure as I'm born there's a mate for me,  
But O! he's so mighty long coming;

Will you come—will you come—O do!  
Sweet sir! I would soon fly to you.

Ah! thus, while you're trifling from day unto day,  
No pity nor thought your steps hasten,  
I'm wailing and fretting my life fast away,  
And my youth and my beauty are wasting;

Will you come, will you come—O do!

O, come! I'll be kind, come and woo.

### ANECDOTES.

UNPARALLELED FRECOCITY. "Isn't he a fine child?" said a young mother to a visitor, as she proudly exhibited her infant. "The handsome boy has a most comely, well-born, the instant reply of the old bachelor of whom the appeal was made. "Yes; bless his little heart!" exclaimed the better-half author of the little bantling; and so very forward of his age, don't you think?" "Very forward," said the echo. And as the young master removed the cap from her Bobby's head, the inexperienced bachelorette continued, in evident amazement. "Bless me! he is forward! I never before saw a person baldheaded so soon!"

DEE RESPECT. A philosopher relates a characteristic anecdote of an out-at-elbows poet, who, by some luck of fortune, came into possession of a five dollar bill, called to a lad and said—"Johny, my boy, take this William, and get it changed." "What do you mean by calling it William?" inquired the wondering lad. "Why John," replied the poet, "I am not sufficiently familiar with it to take the liberty of calling it Bill."

SEVERE CUT. A learned clergyman in Maine, was accosted in the following manner, by an illiterate preacher who despised education: "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning." "A similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

QUEER IDEA. Two farmers from one of the remote parts of Georgia were passing near the Charleston and Augusta rail road, when the locomotive engine belonging to it came along. "What is that?" say one. "Indeed, I hardly know myself," said his friend, "but I've heard that there has been a deal said in Charleston about the tariff, and I expect that's it."

REBELLION. Two village editors meeting one day, one observed to the other, that the rags meant nothing—were professionals—"all in the way of business—no personal ill-will, you know," and made the inquiry, "What don't you rub me once in a while?" To which the other replied, "it is not my business to rub down jockeys."

TOO LATE. The poet Collins was much attached to a young lady who was born a day before him, and who did not return his passion. "Yours is a hard case," said a friend. "It is indeed," said Collins, "Indeed, I hardly know myself," said his friend, "but I've heard that there has been a deal said in Charleston about the tariff, and I expect that's it."

BLACKSMITHING. (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

TO SAVE BETTER. Make it so salt that nobody can eat it.

### Painting, Glazing, etc.

### Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, by a society in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

### HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

### GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER BANDING and WHITE-WASHING.

### All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in any style.

Suit of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25. t.

### Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7. t.

### Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

### CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROAD CLOTHES—colors—blue, black, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-selle.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogized. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quiet nostrums—but skilfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in the city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseased.

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, June 1833.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late editor of the American Baptist, writes—

Dr. Jayne—I have made use of your expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed, I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may also almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your expectorant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

New York, June 15, 1833.

Extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradford.

Dr. Jayne—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed, least the horse, sepulchral cough, was the forewarning of death, we gave him a spoonful of the "Expectorant" (a little of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and after many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly.

At why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

Paster of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

June 9th, 1833.

Numerous other certificates might be added, but the above are considered sufficient evidence of its great usefulness.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

Where also may be had Dr. Jayne's Carbuncular Balsam, for the cure of Bubous, Complacent, Tumors, Vomiting, for the removal of Warts, etc. Sanguineous Pills for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and Female Diseases, etc. Also Alber's Hair Tonic, for the removal of Baldness and preservation of the Hair.

For sale in this town by CALEB GILL, Jr.; in Plymouth by W. Warren.

Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic.

WE have heretofore gathered evidence from

those who believed that "ALBER'S HAIR TONIC," sold by Dr. JAYNE, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puff of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, nay, all our testing and ratiocine of the idea of attempting to cultivate so great a surface as the thatchless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is reluctantly true, to those who doubt, the gentleman can be positively relied on. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," than the sudden loss of the hair—but was one of five years of age. Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, Oct. 21, 1833.

Prepared only by Dr. JAYNE, No. 22, South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale in this town by CALEB GILL, Jr.; in Plymouth by W. Warren.

BRIESEL & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13. t.

### Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of

the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. t.

### Blacksmithing.

MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett &

Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. t.

### Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,

of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 6. t.

### QUINCY PATRIOT

### POETRY AND LITERATURE.

### Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do rest in its use, and especially swallows two or three thousand to a premature death under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic fever, a spitting up of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures ASTHMA, two or three large doses will cure the CROUP and HIVES of Children, from fifteen to an hour's time. Immediately subdues the violence of the HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given by their physicians as incurable with "CONSUMPTION," have been restored to perfect health by it.

REV. JONATHAN GOING, D. D. President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Dilks of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.

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According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz.: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c. & Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease is to keep the body continually purged of all he useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual as the Indian Purgative, because it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purity itself.

The following certificate is from a practicing Physician, and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1825.

Dr. Jayne—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pain and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

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PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 23.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Truss Manufactory.  
A subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at stand (opposite 204) No. 205 Washington Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up

All individuals can see him alone at any time, have place.  
ing had eighteen years experience and afford to different hundred persons for the last years, all may rest assured of relief who call Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident can give every individual relief who may be led to call on him.  
the public are encumbered against the many quacks among them who cannot perform.  
having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more than has been offered to the public for the past years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his manufacture, he is now able to decide, after experiencing the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to all the different cases that occur, and he stand as good Trusses, and will furnish any Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.  
person that purchases a Truss at this establishment does not suit, can exchange until they are fitted without extra charge.  
A subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John of this city, formerly made, together with the Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads. Throughout steel springs, those giving the best in all cases, as a large proportion produce a person, they can be worn day and night, improve, and Prevent Tumors; Umbilical Spring Truss made in four different ways; Trusses with ball socket joints; Trusses for Proptosis Ani, by which persons troubled with a decant of stool can ride on horseback with perfect ease safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Proptosis which have answered in cases where persons failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the sign will keep on hand the following kinds of manufacturers, which they can have; if not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral; Rundell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Joint; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do; and single; also Trusses for children of all

kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and as good as when new.  
any of these instruments will be fitted up by Mrs. Foster at the above place.  
A subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-HOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is this every week for children and infants in this and from out of the city. Specimens of his manufactory may be seen in the manufactory.  
also informs individuals that he will not make complaints known to any one, except when he is entitled to refer to them—it being a misfortune, young persons do not want their cases known.  
the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received from him four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some particular with the Hernia have suffered much the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have pains to inform myself of the competency of F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned death of Mr. Booth. After some months of examination of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called to recommend him to my professional brethren and public as a person well fitted to supply their in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

ton, Nov. 23.

Tomato Pills.

extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was after laborious investigation and first used as a medicine by the author of this, being first obtained from the Toulant, he has denominated it Tomatoine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of the following circumstances.  
cases of invertebrate disease of long standing (one assumption, the other scrofula, combined with the use of calomel) both considered hopeless, with having been abandoned as incurable, were totally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoine. This, together with the incidental remarks attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle upon which its activity as a remedy depends. was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and other diseases, to exert a most powerful and influence, for exceeding the most singular effects. Later and more extended use and observation proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, the benefits of this remedy may be within the power of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty to 12 cents per box, with full directions, and is had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in the towns in the United States.  
a genuine without the written signature of G. R. sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.  
undesigned has been regularly appointed Agent town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

new, July 21, 1831.

Book & Job Printing.

A subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, exclusively and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading.

Notes, Bills, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications.

Ball Cards, etc., etc.

He expects to receive the favors of his friends among the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

May, 1831.

Quincy Livery Stable.

TON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, stables, Coach, Carriages, etc., with good horses, and it is desired, with care and experience, on reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

Some public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Life of Harrison.

The life of Gen. William Henry Harrison, price 20 cents, for sale at this office.

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Feb. 15.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway  
JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries.  
ORIN BACON. Dorchester.  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.  
JACOB TERRILL, JR. Braintree.  
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Arlington.  
JOSEPH CLEVERLY. South Scituate.  
SAMUEL A. TURNER. Lynn.  
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Salem.  
N. B. OSBORNE. New York City.

VARIETY.

THE PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the cost of the Furniture in the President's House:

The fact in regard to the history of this furniture appropriation, is this:—The President's House was built in 1796. John Adams was its first occupant. He received fourteen thousand dollars for furniture.

Mr. Jefferson, in his eight years, received twenty thousand dollars; Mr. Madison during his two terms, twenty-eight thousand dollars more.

The furniture in the House, when it was destroyed by the British in 1814, had thus cost thirty-four thousand dollars.

When Mr. Monroe took possession of it, fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for furniture, and nearly all the furniture

was procured from France. John Quincy Adams received twenty thousand dollars additional.

General Jackson found the House furnished at an expense of seventy thousand dollars, but he received and expended forty-five thousand dollars more for furniture.

President Van Buren has received only twenty-three thousand in his first term; and of the present appropriation, only seven hundred dollars is for furniture, and that for an ante-room, where persons calling on the President can have a chance to sit down while they are waiting to see him.

Notwithstanding all these expenses, the House, is not furnished in a style commensurate with its extent and uses, and the hospitality which the people expect from the man who occupies their house.

It was stated that many private mansions at the North are better furnished in respect to their intent and purposes; and that a house in Washington opposite to the President's, is also much better furnished.

LEAP YEAR. In this year the ladies are privileged characters. Why, so they are every year, and foul bairn him who would curtail their privileges, were it but by a hair's breadth.

The best seat at the table, the choicest morsel of the good things thereon, and the easiest seat at the fire, are their undoubted right.

They are privileged to scold their husbands, to spend their money, to destroy their quiet, and turn them out of doors on washing days.

They are privileged against retaliation, insult, and ill treatment, and so mote it be. We speak of course of civilized society—an Indian squaw's privileges are to hoe corn, draw water and cut wood; but even among the rudest savages, woman enjoys some privileges which her lord does not.

To recount the privileges of civilized woman were to reckon the sands on the sea shore.

The special privilege of leap year is, it seems, for the lasses to make the first advances towards matrimony; to ask, instead of being asked. Vain idea; erroneous notion!

They pop the question as often as we do every year; as every one knows who has ever perambulated Broadway on a pleasant evening; even by word of mouth.

On this score it is we who are to be pitied—that we can say 'yes' but once.

Grant, however, that woman's tongue is forbidden to pronounce the words 'will you?' cannot the eye speak, and that more eloquently than the lips?

Are there not a thousand ways beside speaking, by which the inclinations can be made known?

The advantage is on the woman's side—if the man will not grant her

mite supplication, at least he cannot boast that he has exercised the power of rejection.

That privilege belongs exclusively to woman, and is that in which many most glory. Every year is leap year.—New York Sun.

HUMAN FECUNDITY. They don't multiply in the ratio they used to in former times, from some cause.

In the old records of the town of Billerica, in this State, are found recorded the names of twenty-six families, consisting of ten children each; twenty families of eleven children each; twenty-four of twelve each; thirteen of thirteen each; five of fourteen each; one of fifteen, and one of twenty-one children!

The mother of Governor Phipps had twenty-five children, of whom twenty-one were sons!

The Rev. John Sherman, the first minister of Watertown, had two wives and twenty-six children. The first wife bore him twenty-

FRUITS AND CROPS. Never within our recollection have the fruit trees in this vicinity given promise of a more abundant harvest; and as they may now be presumed to be beyond the influence of the frost, their great enemy, the prospect of a heavy supply of fruit of all kinds is certainly a little more than encouraging. The same remark may also be made respecting the various other crops—grain, grain, etc.

ACCOUNTS FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. A late English periodical contains an account of a remarkable water spout as seen by Rev. Dr. Dredson. Towards the end of July last, while he was standing on the shore of the Bay of Killiney, he saw a large water spout, distant about a quarter of a mile from the land. It was not similar in form to the representations of water spouts generally given, but was shaped like a double syphon, the whole being suspended at considerable distance in the air; the longer end of the syphon reached toward the end of the sea, and appeared to approach it nearer and nearer, until at length its waters were distinctly seen rushing into the deep. The loop gradually lowered, as if sinking and lengthening by its own weight, while the upper part of the syphon seemed not to lose its elevation. At length the loop burst, and there were three streams of water pouring into the sea, two of these streams still continuing united by the arch at the top. The breadth of these streams gradually diminished till they became invisible, but their length seemed undiminished as long as they were seen. The quantity of water poured down must have been very considerable, as the bubbling of the sea beneath could be distinctly observed.

DETROIT FREE PRESS SAYS:—We are happy to learn, as we do from all parts of the state, that the wheat fields never looked so well and promising in Michigan as they now do. The cold wet weather we have lately experienced has had a most favorable effect upon them. According to the estimate of men whose judgment may be relied upon, there is nearly, if not quite, one fourth more wheat in the ground this year than last.

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CURIOSITY WATER-SPOUT. A late English periodical contains an account of a remarkable water spout as seen by Rev. Dr. Dredson. Towards the end of July last, while he was standing on the shore of the Bay of Killiney, he saw a large water spout, distant about a quarter of a mile from the land. It was not similar in form to the representations of water spouts generally given, but was shaped like a double syphon, the whole being suspended at

supposed right to land north of the line mentioned in the award. Whether Maine will be willing to accept the indemnity remains to be seen.

We have no doubt that some of her brave sons would rather have a war with the blue noses than the money; but a million of dollars does not grow on every bush, or on all the bushes of the disputed territory.

HORRIBLE QUACKERY. The Baltimore Clipper states that a lady, residing a short distance from that city, had for some time past, been laboring under what physicians technically term the *schirrhus*, or cancer of the breast. She was advised to use a medicine highly lauded by a quack, as an infallible remedy for cancers. He advised her to apply his bitters to the affected breast, and also to take a portion of them inwardly, to draw, as he said, the roots of the cancer from her heart. The lady being easily persuaded, followed his prescription. The consequence of this irritating treatment, was a rapid development of the disease in its worst form, rendering extirpation of the whole breast necessary, which was performed by two most respectable and highly successful surgeons of that city. The lady is now in a fair way of recovery.

## MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## DE SULTORY SKETCHES.

MONDAY last was partially a hollyday in Boston, a shadow merely of the old Artillery Election of by-gone days. Curiosity drew me to the city on that day, and, as I roved through the busy streets of my childhood, a thousand associations rushed to my mind of my early life, relative to election days. The hollyday scenes of infancy recurred so vividly to mind, that I almost fancied I had retrograded one generation back, and stood among the actors of those days. But where are the tents that used to range themselves on either side of the Mall from the head to near its bottom, and filled too with all that was inviting to the *gastful* appetite including, of course, the famous "egg nogg" and "lemon cake, known to have been present on those memorable days, viz. negro and Artillery Elections, time out of mind; where the myriads of men, women and children, that were wont to promenade the beautiful Mall, and gaze with delight on the luxuries, the entertainments and joyous faces, that met their every view? The tents that reared their proud heads around the Frog Pond and under the "Great Tree"—and the careless, laughing multitude, that trod the broad face of the Common—now here and now there—intensely absorbed in certain pastimes, forbidden at the present day, viz. shaking "props," pitching cents, exploding "India Crackers" and driving from the Common, every hapless man in whose veins ran one drop of Afric's blood? Where, too, the long civic and military procession including both branches of the Legislature that ushered from the State House at mid day on the first Monday of every June, to congregate in the House of God? The places of business too, why are they not closed and a general jubilee observed as in days of yore? The answer is true as it is obvious. These scenes and most of the actors, have passed away forever. And were it not that the anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company continued to be celebrated, the memory of election days in good old Massachusetts would in no way be perpetuated except in the slumbering pages of history.</p

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

contractions, expansions and suspensions, and compare it with the history of the Bank of England, its contractions and suspensions, first of eight days, then for a month, and so on, until its memorable suspension for twenty years. Was it not then a *British National Bank*?

The third and last reason I shall submit to Braintree is, that the advocates for and friends to the old "Regulator" are instigated and prompted by British views and feelings. Yes, those very good friends to their country and her sacred institutions, who are so much in favor of a great *monied monster*, are the same in principle and conduct as those who assembled at Hartford for the great and glorious purpose of tearing to pieces and scattering to the four winds, the holy parchment on which was inscribed *Liberty and Independence*, and subscribed by a Washington, a Jefferson and many other true friends to their country, and the Constitution, which they solemnly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to preserve—the same in principle and conduct as those citizens—rebels I mean—of the United States, who in the memorable and glorious struggle of the Revolution, joined shoulder to shoulder and interest with the loyal subjects of Great Britain in aid of the British cause—the same too, as those who opposed with all their power the late struggle in behalf of sacred rights, while Great Britain was putting forth all her energies to take from us. I say then emphatically, that the old United States Bank may with propriety be called the *British National Bank*. Mr. Editor, while I am up, as the speakers say, I wish to add *Jefferson's* reasons why the *National Bank* should not have been re-chartered.

"This institution (United States Bank) is one of the most deadly hostility existing, against the principles and the form of our *Constitution*. The nation is, at this time, so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment; but suppose a series of untoward events to occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican Government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment *upset the government*. I deem no Government safe which is under the vassalage of any self constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this Bank of the United States, with all its branches, be in time of war? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aids. *Ought we, then, to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?*" But to a continuation of the Message, the principles of which will stand the ravages of time and the lapses of years—principles which will live in ever during marble and in the hearts of a generous and a benefited people—principles which, were all the Rivers in the United States turned to hard cider and were caused to roll over them, could not, nor will not efface them—principles which, if all the mountains, rocks and hills in the United States were turned to hard crackers, their cheering splendor and worth would not be obscured—principles which, notwithstanding all the noise, rejoicings, log cabins and midnight revelry, will still thunder in the ears of the people—*liberty and equal rights*.

NEPONSET.

Written for the *Quincy Patriot*.

### THE VETO MESSAGE.

MR. EDITOR—I perceive that your correspondent is continuing to furnish you with the *Veto Message*, and that he has moreover promised to call upon me this week. Not being under particular obligation to wait for his call, and having affairs of my own to attend to, which may take me away from home for some length of time, I now enclose three articles by way of commentary on that message, which you can publish, if you please, whenever you can find room for them.

BRAINTREE.

### CURRENCY....NO. 1.

In order to a full understanding of General Jackson's *Veto Message*, paraded forth by your correspondent as a document of such conservative power that it has saved the country from ruin, it will be well to take up the subject of the currency when this *honest* man first came into power.

At that time, the Bank of the United States had been in operation for many years. Its system was spread out fully and broadly before the people. Its effects upon the prosperity of the nation, in all its vast and various concerns, were fairly developed.

That institution came into existence at a time when our currency was in a worse condition, if that be possible, than it is now. It commenced operations under every disadvantage. In order to perform its duty to the government, it was obliged to establish branches all over the Union, and to make its own currency equal in every part of the States. In the then condition of things, with a large portion of the southern and western State banks in a state of suspension;—with no commerce, no exchanges between distant points; obliged to encounter the undisguised hostility of the suspended banks and all who were interested in them; this was an up-hill work. It was a task which many sagacious financiers thought, and said, could not be performed. It was predicted that the Branches could not be sustained, and that the bank would be drawn into the vortex of suspension itself, instead of being able to drag the local institutions out. And the idea of *equalizing the currency*, of reducing the rates of exchange between the most distant points far below the cost of transporting specie, was considered next to impossible. Well, the branches were established, and with one solita-

ry exception, which was remedied in a short time, continued to pay specie until the charter of the Bank expired. The State Banks were drawn from the vortex of an irredeemable paper currency and placed upon solid ground. The exchanges were equalized, so that the cost of remittance was far, very far, below the expense of transporting specie. The most distant parts of the country were drawn together and became—in commercial intercourse—near neighbors. New England and the "far West" traded together with as much facility as adjoining towns, and the faces of southern and northern merchants became as familiar to us as those of our friends. The home trade—the best trade of any country—speedily increased; and all classes, through the whole extent of our country, were prosperous and happy. Speculations on a great and *unwholesome* scale, were unknown. An expended, *unsound* currency was unthought of, and specie could always be had in abundance by asking for it.

Such was the state of affairs when General Jackson came into power, and such were they when he commenced his war upon the Bank.

In his message of December, 1829, he says, after premising that the stockholders would

"probably apply for a renewal of their privileges":—

"Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." This attack was made, it is observed, before any intimation had been given by the stockholders that they should apply for a renewal of the charter, and seven years before their charter would expire.

I pause here and put the question to those who have adhered to the opinion of Gen. Jackson's *honesty*, how they can reconcile that opinion with the facts. With the knowledge of all I have stated with regard to the Bank, its operations, and the state of the currency, he sends forth to the people—and under the advice, it is remembered, of *Martin Van Buren*—the unqualified falsehood, that the Bank "has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." I charge this assertion upon him and his counsellors as a wilful falsehood, promulgated for the meanest purposes, and with an utter disregard to the welfare of the country.

It is a grave charge, but in my next number I shall prove that it is true by such evidence as ought to satisfy any *Jackson, Van Buren* man of the present day, for the *haze* of military glory has now passed away—the *democratic pretensions* of these men have been tested by their practice, and their *acts* stand forth for the judgment of the people in their own simple, naked deformity.

BRAINTREE.

For the *Quincy Patriot*.

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Annexed are several sentiments with the remarks accompanying them, given at the late Centennial Celebration, which we were unable to procure last week. Two poetic effusions which were furnished for the occasion are omitted this week for want of room, but will appear in the next number of the paper.

Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury, said, "It will not be expected of me, Mr. President, after the long and I am afraid sufficiently tedious utterance I have already put forth, to make any thing like a set speech here, but I will ask your patience and that of our friends in recurring to a brief incident of former times.

As I passed, a day or two since, the place where we are now assembled, and saw the Pavilion going up in preparation for this interesting occasion, an anecdote occurred to me I had heard a long time ago in reference to the elder Adams, the point of which may be turned with singular force to this spot and the distinguished personages associated with it. It is said that when President Adams, senior, was minister to the Court of St. James, he was called upon, at his lodgings, by Sir Benjamin West, who invited him to a morning walk. They went out together as far as Kensington Gardens, to the new Palace of St. James, conversing on various topics. Upon their arrival at the spot already named, Sir Benjamin West thrust his cane into the ground and with a strong expression of patriotic feeling, turning at the same time to Mr. Adams, exclaimed, "here sir was the origin of the American Revolution." "How so?" said Mr. Adams. "It was thus" replied Sir Benjamin. "When George III. was about to take to himself Queen Charlotte, following the wisdom of the old adage—first your cage and then your bird—he summoned Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, into his presence, and informed him that it was his purpose to have a new Palace for the Queen: and that the necessary funds must be forthwith supplied. 'We have nothing in the Treasury,' replied Lord Grenville, 'not a penny.' 'That will be no impediment,' replied the King; 'the Palace we must have: we have only to tax the Colonies.' The Colonies were taxed. The stamp act was imposed. We see what they got by it. Here, sir, was the origin of the American Revolution."

When we come to speak of the secondary causes of that great event, Mr. President, for independent of all that might be gathered up, we cannot but feel that from the development of the original principles on which the Pilgrims started, the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence were both sooner or later certain to come forth, it seems to me, that it turns out to be our privilege with singular propriety and force, on this very spot, to imitate the action of Sir Benjamin West and to say with emphasis, in his own words also—*here, here, sir, was the origin of the American Revolution.*

This spot, sir, was the birth-place of John Hancock, whose name is first on the scroll of the Declaration of Independence. The house that gave him birth, and in which his cradle was rocked, stood but a few yards from the head of this Pavilion. The remains of the cellar

are visible yet. In after times this place became first the residence of the glowing patriot, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and down further still a part of the landed property of the illustrious John Adams, *par nobile fratrum.* When we consider what were the signal and successful efforts of these eminent champions of liberty in the great cause alluded to, we can hardly find room for a doubt, that but for their agency the American Revolution might not and the Declaration of Independence certainly would not have occurred as early as they did. Here, then may we also be permitted to say was the origin of these great events.

I have already, in another place, alluded to some of the eminent personages who in earlier and later times have honored our soil. Fabulous history tells us that Cadmus, having slain the Dragon that guarded the fountain of Aria, sowed his teeth and there sprung up from them armed men. Our fathers, if they did not slay the Dragon of persecution, would not at least suffer themselves to be slain by him. Instead of his teeth, they sowed here their own principles, which in time were destined to grind him to powder.

In conclusion, sir, I will give you as a sen-timent,

By Rev. C. P. Cranch, Poet of the Day—*The New England Character.*—Like our Granite hills, may it long continue to clothe over the everlasting rock of Principle with the ever-green of the best and most beautiful Affections.

I rise, said the Rev. F. A. Whitney, by the side of the Poet of the Day, but failing to catch the inspiration of his fancy and beauty with which he has entertained us, turn to the muses of tradition for an incident which may be recalled as we commemorate the Fathers of our Town and those, eminent in character and life, who have trod its soil. Of this latter class, one has been passed over, whom, two centuries since, the court and ministers of the second Charles would hardly have spared. It has been reputed that our forests and rocks became the shelter and resting place of one of that large body, who, favoring the sect of the Independents, brought Charles I. to the block, and at the restoration of his son to the throne, fled for his country.

Within his own memory, there had stood on a hillock, not far from the spot on which we are assembled, the humble abode of the old refugee. Here, as said tradition, under the assumed name of Revel, he lived and died; and his funeral was honored by the attendance of his Excellency, the Provincial Governor, and of distinguished men from the neighboring metropolis of Boston.

Yet, in considering whatever share of merit it was the present disposition to award to their public services, the reflection ought at once to suggest itself, that it was the offspring of the soil of this old town and the natural consequence of the principles early inculcated and long adhered to. And when Mr. Adams looked around him and thought of the names of many of the persons who sat here and compared them with those which are recorded in the annals of the town, even from the day of its settlement, it was matter of gratification to him to find how often they proved the same. These might indeed be regarded as the good old roots (if he could be allowed the expression) first planted in a healthy soil, which had been going on from generation to generation, shooting forth new and green and healthy branches, conducting at one and the same moment to the pride, the ornament and the support of our common country.

It had been already remarked, in another place, this day, how fruitful this town was in associations, and this Mr. Adams took to be the great use of celebrations of the sort. They revived the recollections of the past and presented ideas which could not fail to produce a beneficial action of the mind for the future. Indeed, how could it be otherwise when there was hardly a spot in Quincy to which a young man could look without thinking of something in connexion with it to improve his heart or to rectify his head? Here on this very site we were now occupying, it was that a worthy pastor lived who passed his days not merely in teaching his flock the principles of faith but gave the best evidence of his success in instilling rules of practical conduct, by educating a son (John Hancock) who when he came of age and the day of trial arrived, and he was called upon to choose between the probable loss of fortune and adherence to his country, never hesitated, but bravely stuck to his country and let the fortune go.

And here too, on this same spot, succeeded to him another father, who brought up another son, (Josiah Quincy, Jr.) And this son as he had heard a long time ago in reference to the elder Adams, the point of which may be turned with singular force to this spot and the distinguished personages associated with it. It is said that when President Adams, senior, was minister to the Court of St. James, he was called upon, at his lodgings, by Sir Benjamin West, who invited him to a morning walk. They went out together as far as Kensington Gardens, to the new Palace of St. James, conversing on various topics. Upon their arrival at the spot already named, Sir Benjamin West thrust his cane into the ground and with a strong expression of patriotic feeling, turning at the same time to Mr. Adams, exclaimed, "here sir was the origin of the American Revolution." "How so?" said Mr. Adams. "It was thus" replied Sir Benjamin. "When George III. was about to take to himself Queen Charlotte, following the wisdom of the old adage—first your cage and then your bird—he summoned Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, into his presence, and informed him that it was his purpose to have a new Palace for the Queen: and that the necessary funds must be forthwith supplied. 'We have nothing in the Treasury,' replied Lord Grenville, 'not a penny.' 'That will be no impediment,' replied the King; 'the Palace we must have: we have only to tax the Colonies.' The Colonies were taxed. The stamp act was imposed. We see what they got by it. Here, sir, was the origin of the American Revolution."

The *Memory of Thomas Revel, an Exile for civil liberty from his own land to this place*—May the principles of freedom, for which with the Stuarts he contended, live ever on the soil that became the home of the Puritan and the English Independent.

It was enacted concerning the oracle of Pythos, that though it uttered doubtful responses, they should not be utterly disregarded. So without blindly reverencing, should we ever regard the voice of tradition. On the strength of the tradition now cited, and for the sake of adding another name to those whom this day brings to mind, I will propose, sir,

The *Memory of Thomas Revel, an Exile for civil liberty from his own land to this place*—May the principles of freedom, for which with the Stuarts he contended, live ever on the soil that became the home of the Puritan and the English Independent.

After such examples, it was not fit that the dwelling which knew them both, should stand the risk of desecration by successors of less exalted purposes. And it had been the will of Heaven as if designing to prevent it that a fire should soon after break forth and sweep it from the face of men. Yet the land remains and will continue, it is to be hoped, in hands ever anxious to provide that it shall be put only to noble uses.

Again, there was still at the foot of a hill yonder, an old house which had been the dwelling of a worthy farmer—and he had given little to his son (John Adams) but right notions. Yet, even these proved to him in after life an ample inheritance, for he followed them out, and as God was pleased to grant to him moderate competency and long life, he went straight forward in his course and died as he had lived with independence on his lips.

These were instances of a more extended reputation than fell to the lot of most of our other citizens, but it was not for a moment to be supposed that the same feeling which made it so visible to the world in them did not glow

with equal ardor in the breasts of their fellows of this town. Why, it was but a few days ago that Mr. Adams was reading a letter—yes, a letter from a Quincy woman to her husband, dated in the second year of the revolutionary struggle, in which she writes to him that even then more than half of the male population of the town, between the ages of fifteen and sixty, was acting in the field or on the water against the British, and that if this went on much further the women would have to gather the harvest; and she adds that for her own part she thinks she could help to gather the corn and husk it, but she fears she should make a poor figure at digging potatoes.

Within the last twenty years, it would seem

that clergymen, in about equal proportions, in our different denominations, have been breaking down by scores, and more particularly as respects their voice. I have been more familiar with these cases among the Methodists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists, though I presume there is a proportional number among the Baptists.

There have been some very striking changes in the condition of most of the clergy in New England since the commencement of the present century. In the first place, their duties are much increased, public opinion requiring of them, in most places, much greater exertions than their predecessors commonly made.

The religious meetings, benevolent associations, societies for promoting various objects, and new organizations of almost every description, are perhaps, ten times as numerous as they were forty years ago. To say that four times as many sermons and addresses are now delivered before a given population, as was formerly the case, would be an estimate, probably, much below the fact.

Besides these additional labors, the habits and manners of living of very many clergymen are essentially changed. Few now

have either leisure or land to enable them to attend to agriculture. Most of them have renounced tobacco. When they are fatigued the slow process of self-restoration is adopted, instead of the expedient of more suddenly reviving the exhausted powers of the system, by the diffusible stimuli. Alcohol in all its forms is proscribed. Few use wine, and most even dispense with cider. Many families have dropped the use of coffee, some of tea, and a considerable number have materially lessened the quantity of animal food. Malt beer, that ancient harmless beverage, is scarcely known."

We have decidedly no fancy for New England. Think of undergoing eight sermons a week, and trusting to the "slow process of self restoration" for a recovery! No constitution could stand it.

Seriously is it something worse than laughable to see what religious enthusiasm leads to? It breaks down the body, wears out the mind, and effecting to render men wiser, happier and better, it proscribes the bounties of nature, and denounces that disposition to innocent enjoyment which a benevolent Creator has blessed us with. And what are the consequences? Physical infirmity, mental delusion, the gloomy home, the fanatic meeting, the bed of sickness, and the madhouse.—*Johnson's Medical Review.*

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## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### NOTICES.

The whig citizens of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Whig State Convention to be held at Worcester, on the 17th of June.

By order of the Town Committee.

SAMUEL WHITE, Secretary.

The Marshals at the late Centennial Celebration, who have not returned the Badges furnished them for the occasion, are requested to leave them with the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at the office of the Quincy Patriot.

By order of the Committee.

Those members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,  
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,  
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

### MARRIED.

In this town, 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. Burrell, Mr. Jesse P. Newcomb of Braintree, to Miss Priscilla Sampson of this place.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Horace Johnson to Miss Sarah E. Ellis.

In South Boston, Mr. Thomas Pepper to Miss Rosina Kiernan late of this place.

### Quincy Family School.

The next term of this institution will commence the 22d inst. Terms, \$40 a quarter.

There will be no extra charges—board, tuition, washing, etc., being all included in the abovenamed sum.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Quincy, June 6. 3w

### Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of THOMAS COLSON of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Thomas Colson will be held at the dwelling-house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the thirteenth day of June, current, at three of the clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then proceed to the election of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Thomas Colson, and to decide other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Thomas Colson, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

WILLIAM COULIDGE, *Messenger*,  
Weymouth, June 6. 2w

### Assignee's Notice.

THE creditors of Ralph Arnold of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor, are hereby notified that a third meeting will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on the 25th day of June, current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the assignee and making a dividend of the estate of the said Arnold among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of the Judge of Probate for said County of Norfolk.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, *Assignee*,  
Weymouth, June 6. 3w

### Notice.

SOME person having passed at the store of the subscriber, supposed by mistake, a piece of Gold instead of Silver, the owner may have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

S. S. MARSH.

Quincy, May 30. 3w

### Eastern Potatoes.

ABOUT four hundred bushels of prime Chenangoes *A* for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30. 1f

### Eastern Wood.

FROM forty to fifty cords of Hard and Pitch Pine *A* Wood for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30. 1f

### Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. May 30th, A. D. 1840.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 29th day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on or in front of the premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan C. Martin, of Milton, had on the twenty-fourth day of December last past, when the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in Milton, containing about one-third of an acre, with a Dwelling House and Store standing thereon, and bounded as follows, viz. west on the old Plymouth Road, south on lands of Thomas Kittredge, east on lands of Henry Gardner, north on lands of Henry G. Durell. Said parcel of Land as above described, forms the estate now in occupation by Jason F. Kennedy.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Dep. Sheriff*.

May 30. 5w

### Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25. 1f

### Lost.

A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, for the recovery of which a suitable reward will be paid by

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, May 9. 4w

### Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mull Swiss Muslins, India Swiss, the 6 4 and 4 4 wide; Jaconet do; Wash Black Lace; Black Silk do; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies.

Quincy, Jan. 11. 1f

### NOTICES.

#### Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English, French and American Dunstables, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style, and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Capes, etc.—Mourning Bonnets, ready made, all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25. 1f

### Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere Hosié, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embossed.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hosié, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hosié.

Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Green, Blue, Red, etc.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hosié—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds.

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.

Quincy, Nov. 9. 4w

### For Sale.

THE pleasure boat Georgiana of Braintree, about twenty feet in length, with centre board, and in good repair. For further information, apply to

GEORGE CLAPP.

Quincy, May 9. 1f

### Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE (of the late firm of G. Underwood & Nightingale) grateful for the liberal patronage received the past year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Quincy and its vicinity that he continues the business at the old stand, and has just received a fresh supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, together with an assortment of Boot and Shoe FINDINGS, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

Quincy, April 25. 1f

OTIS, BROADERS & CO., of Boston, and MORTON & GRISWOLD, of Louisville, have recently issued a series of School Books, entitled

### The Comprehensive Readers

THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS.

THE FIRST READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

THE SECOND READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

THE THIRD READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

THE FOURTH READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

TO THIS series, the publishers respectfully ask the attention of teachers, parents and the public generally. It is believed that they are an important improvement, and must afford the greatest advantages to teachers and pupils of all schools where they are introduced. Their design is

1. To cultivate the art of reading in an easy, distinct and pleasing manner.

2. To stimulate the thinking faculties, by making the pupil understand what he reads, and by interesting his feelings in the subject.

3. To cultivate the sentiments of justice, truth, candor, kindness and charity.

4. These works are now introduced in some of our leading schools. The following are among the numerous notices of them, received from various sources.

These books have been prepared with great care, by one of long practice and great skill in the communication of knowledge to the young. The volumes of the series are well fitted to the end for which they were designed.

ANNALS OF EDUCATION.

WE HAVE RECEIVED READERS WITH GREAT CARE.

THE result is an opinion that, in many respects, they are superior to all preceding school-readers, and in some inferior. *Louisa's Advertiser*.

THE series is well calculated to give impetus to the mental powers, to develop the moral faculties and improve the manners. In mechanical execution, these books surpass all others of the kind which have fallen under our observation. *New York Star*.

These admirable school books are, if we mistake not, destined to supersede all other similar publications in our seminaries for the instruction of this town, selected from a great number of testimonies we have seen, given by different individuals who have used this kind of Stove.

SHADRACK THAYER, *Messenger*,  
Braintree, May 30. 2w

### Cooking Stoves.

THE subscribers have for sale Hathaway's Patent

Hot Air Cooking Stoves. These Stoves are said to be superior to any thing of the kind yet invented.

They are so constructed that they may be used in summer without any disagreeable effects from the heat, and in winter (by changing the position of the Stove) the same fuel will produce a very great amount of heat in the room. As evidence of the value and convenience of these Stoves, we offer the following recommendation from the Rev. Dr. D. Leach, formerly of this town, selected from a great number of testimonies we have seen, given by different individuals who have used this kind of Stove.

J. G. HATHAWAY. Sir—In answer to your inquiries respecting the Stove I procured for you a short time since, I have no hesitation in saying that it is, in my opinion, decidedly superior to every other cooking apparatus with which I am acquainted. From experiments which I have made, I am satisfied that it is admirably fitted for every kind of cooking; and that there is a saving of one half of the fuel usually consumed in stoves of the same dimensions. In fine, I consider it "no plus ultra" of human invention in cooking stoves.

DANIEL LEACH.

Roxbury, April 26, 1839.

The above Stoves will be sold as low as they can be bought of the Agent in Boston, and any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine them.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Dec. 21. 1f

### Pasturage.

THE subscriber is prepared to pasture about thirty

Horses, during the present season, on the west

head of Petticoat's Island. Application must be made previous to the first day of May, either at the Printing Office or to

JOHN M. CLEVERLY.

Quincy, April 11. 3w

### Notice.

WILLIAM SHAW respectfully informs the inhabi-

tants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken

the Room formerly occupied by Mrs. Chamberlin, directly over Gill's Bookstore, as a HAIR CUT-

TING and DRESSING ROOM, where by constant

attention to business he hopes to merit a share of the

public patronage.

N. B. RAZIERS hired and set at short notice.

Quincy, May 2. 6w

### Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipton and other Brown

Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown

Shirtings; 3 4, 7 8, 4 4 and 5 4 Bleached Cottons;

English, French and American Prints; Furniture

Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drapings and

Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mix-

ed Brocade and Cassimeres, Satinette and Vest-

ings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Bocking, Canvas

## POETRY.

## THERE'S MUSIC EVERY WHERE.

There's music in the hollow wind,  
That sighs amid the trees;  
There's music in the tempest's roar—  
There's music in the breeze;  
There's music in the silent spheres,  
That roll their orbits round;  
There's music in the yelping cur,  
And music in the hound.

There's music on the battle field,  
Where groan the fallen brave;  
There's music on the billowy sea,  
There's music in the wave;  
There's music in the lonely woods,  
Where hang the drowsy bats;  
And music made across the way,  
By neighbor Jones' cats.

There's music in the cataract,  
That thunders in the ear—  
There's music in the autumn's blast,  
That wails the dying year;  
There's music in the flowing stream,  
And in the rippling rill;  
But sweetest music is heard,  
In daddy's shingle mill.

There's music at Harrisburgh,  
And music in the swamps;  
There's music made in Canada,  
By patriotic scamps;  
There's music in the midnight shore,  
Though few may call it such;  
And music made by squalling brats,  
But I don't like it much.

There's music in baked beans and pork,  
And music in the glasses,  
There's music made by knife and fork,  
And music in the lasses;  
But O, there's sweetest music still—  
Twice sin for man to mock it—  
This made by little "yellow boys,"  
That jingle in the pocket.

THE LAST FAREWELL.  
What word is there that we can find,  
Which makes the tide of feeling swell,  
And stamps impressions on the mind,  
So deep as doth the last farewell?

'Tis spoken by the faltering tongue,  
'Tis mingled with the last fond kiss,  
'Tis whispered though the lip be dumb,  
And casts a gloom o'er all our bliss.

When dearest friends are called to part,  
And every tender tie is riven,  
This word still lingers in the heart,  
'Tis the last pledge of friendship given.

Ask the fond mother why her grief?  
Go ask, for surely she can tell,  
Her tale of sorrow will be brief,  
Who late bade her babe farewell.

When loving friends and kindreds die,  
This word we hear from tolling bell;  
We see it in the weeping eye,  
It is the last—the last farewell.

All 'tis indeed, it is the last,  
For in that world where saints shall dwell,  
When time and sorrow shall be past,  
There never can be a last farewell.

## ANECDOTES.

"CHRIST IS ALL." A pious minister, had often expressed a desire to understand the meaning of our Lord's words in the Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." But for a long time he remained unsatisfied. One morning however he took a walk some considerable distance from home and saw a very poor wretched cottage, he walked up to it. To his surprise, he heard a voice of great and joyful gladness. He drew nearer and looked in at the window, and saw within the most wretched state of outward want and poverty that he had ever beheld. She had on a little stool before her a piece of black bread, and a cup of cold water; and with her eyes and hands lifted up to heaven, as in a rapture of praise, uttered these words: "What! all this, and Jesus Christ too!" What! all this, and Jesus Christ, too! It need not be added, that with the living lesson which this blessed man here learnt, he with holy gratitude returned, well knowing, who only inherited, in our Lord's sense, the whole earth by possessing him.

A WAKE. An Irishman in Philadelphia, fell down in a drunken fit, and was to all appearance dead. He was taken home by his friends, who laid him out and according to custom, proceeded to "wake" him after the usual lamentations. An old friend of his, who happened to be at the wake, as a mark of respect to the memory of his ancient comrade, after helping himself very freely from a bottle of the *cratua*, poured a little into the mouth of the supposed dead man—and laughingly awoke his companions, to see him *trate* him. To their utter astonishment, after imbibing a little of the spirit, the dead man called out, "Hullo, Tom! you've brought me to life, my boy! give us a pint, and I'll soon be well enough!" The company, half frightened to death, rushed out of the room in such a hurry, that they tumbled over one another, breaking arms, and legs, and doing themselves much injury—all but his old friend who stuck to him, and supplying the stimulant, soon restored him completely. Wasn't it a wake, though?

SWIFT AND THE EGGS. There happened while Swift was at Laracor, the sale of a farm and stock, the farmer being dead. Swift chanced to walk past during the auction just as a pad of eggs had been put up. Roger, Swift's clerk, bid for them, and was overbid by a farmer of the name of Hatch. "What, Roger, won't you buy the eggs?" exclaimed Swift. "No sir," said Roger, "I see they are just going to Hatch."

CONSTITUTIONAL COLD. "When I have a cold in my head," said a gentleman in company, "I am always remarkably dull and stupid." "You are much to be pitied then sir," replied another, "for I don't remember ever to have seen you without a cold in your head."

NEW INCUBATION. "Jim, what'll you take?" asked Charley. "Well, I don't know," says Jim, "how do you think punch will set?" "Why, if you let it be made strong, and settle long enough, I think it will hatch a drunk."

TO MAKE PIZ. Play at blind man's buff in a printing office.

## Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25. ff.

## Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket, which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7. ff.

## Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—  
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—  
—co—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, chequered and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellis and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. ff.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine.

Oil Cloths and Coach Canvass.

GERMAN Oil Cloths—64, 54, 44—for table and G counter Covers, by the piece or yard.

Also—Black German Canvass for Coaches, a superior article, for sale by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25. ff.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—established with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. ff.

## Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia; and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancer; Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-headache, flatulence, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hystericks, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other diseases, and sores, singly and collectively, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, and direct reference can be given to persons of the highest credibility, that they have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts come as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when *Purgation*, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13. ff.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirell, Bartlett & Clapp), may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. ff.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. ff.

## Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Colds, Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soresness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always CURED by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Sputtering of the Chest, or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, &c. Hectic Fever, a spitting of phlegm or mucus, &c. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures ASTHMA—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of Children, in fifteen to an hour's time. It immediately subsides the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "CONSUMPTION," have been restored to perfect health by this.

Rev. JONATHAN GOING, D. D., President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Dilks of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.

Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle. A young lady, also of Salem, who was cured by her physician of Consumption, with Consumption was perfectly restored by three bottles.

Dr. Hamilton of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

The following certificate is from a practising physician, and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1828.

Dr. Jayne—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pains and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly, than the number of those in whom I have confidence.

Opinion of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack nostrums—but skillfully prepared antidotes for some of the most trifling of human diseases.

I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in the city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our *materia medica*, and as safe and as eminently useful remedy for the disease.

RUFUS BABCOCK, JR.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1828.

Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late editor of the American Baptist, writes—

Dr. Jayne—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally, and my wife for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed, I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant. C. C. P. CROSBY.

New York, June 15, 1829.

Extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradford.

Dr. Jayne—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrid malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed, least the horse, sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a spoonful of the "Expectorant," a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body, I can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all, who are suffering from any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required) will be dangerous.

ASISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effective medicine ever offered to the public.

Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the right medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

Using the Indian Purgative, (or dunali Vegetable Pill,) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that they can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contrarian advice: the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1829.



## QUINCY PATRIOT.

of the puritans, who fled from the display of the gorgeous trappings and delusion of royalty.

A DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GEN. HARRISON.

MR. EDITOR.—A communication appeared in your last Patriot, over the signature of a "Democrat," which for scurrility and folly stands unrivaled, and is only worthy of the source from which it emanated and the cupidity or ignorance of your correspondent. That it is an extract of a letter from Cincinnati, (Ohio,) and has been published in several loco-loco newspapers I will readily admit, and it exhibits to every candid enquirer after truth the true character of loco-focism at home and abroad, and is a fair specimen of the vileness of their manner of electeering and shows the desperation to which they are driven. I will also admit that the charges contained in the extract against the character of Gen. Harrison can be substantiated after their manner of substantiating similar slanders by reiterating them after they have been a thousand times refuted by unquestionable authority and insisting on them without the pertinacity of a culprit when arraigned before his judge denying his crimes in hopes of a reprieve. That a writer should offer such a communication to be inserted in your highly respectable neutral paper, published in this enlightened community, after Gen. Harrison has with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his countrymen filled many of the most important and arduous stations, and after he has been nominated as a candidate by as large and respectable a body of citizens as our country can furnish to fill the highest and most important office the people can bestow, and after the statesman, the philanthropist, the christian and the soldier have given their unsought testimonies of his fitness for the office, of his statesmanship, of his benevolence and love to mankind, of his christian and unimpeachable character, and of his bravery, is to say the least an insult to the virtue and intelligence and even the common sense of the people, and should receive their universal execration. If the high-handed misdemeanor alleged against Gen. Harrison by your correspondent is true—a misdemeanor which would disgrace a bar-room politician—and if it were possible that the highly respectable convention would nominate such a man for the Presidency, and their nomination should be sustained by the people with such unprecedented enthusiasm; and if, on the other hand, the charge against him is a base calumny instigated by the spoilsmen to deceive the ignorant, of which I have not a shadow of a doubt, and if the executive and his junto can succeed by these means to deceive a sufficient number of the people to constitute them the majority, in either event the hand-writing is already inscribed on the wall, Mene, Mene Tekel Upharish, the days of this republic are numbered. We are weighed in the balance and found wanting. The people have degenerated and are carried away by party spirit; they would not have virtue sufficient to choose and support good rulers. They would not have intelligence sufficient to deliberate and decide on the great questions which now agitate this country; in short, they could not govern themselves. Our country will take a retrograde march. Our government would continue to degenerate. The corrupting influence of executive patronage on the people, exercised by him to consolidate his government, would degenerate the people on the level with their rulers until the executive with his pampered minions would in reality constitute the sovereigns of the land, and we should be ruled with rod of iron by an absolute despotism. Then this young republic, implanted by the choicest spirits the world could produce, and cherished and sustained and transferred to us by their blood, toil and sufferings, would fall a prey to the spoiler.

Reader! pause, reflect and decide, whether you can conscientiously sustain a dynasty who in addition to their other political sins make such a contemptible estimate of your understandings as to suppose that you will receive as a truth such a ridiculous falsehood.

A REPUBLICAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE CLERGY.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last paper, I noticed a quotation from Dr. Johnson's Medical Review on the "Frightful State of Clergy," as it was headed in your paper. Dr. J. of England quoted from a Boston journal.

There are several things worthy of notice and upon considering which, it may be difficult to decide which is the most in fault, or has the better claim to sympathy and compassion, or denunciation and contempt, the clergyman or his people.

"Half a century ago, most of our clergymen labored some," etc. True, they had time to do it, and it was not then considered a sin to labor in the field some portion of the six days which God has commanded man to labor. But let a clergyman do it now, and he will not have an occasional hearer from the nearest domicil to his church to the remotest cottage, who will not immediately begin to grumble and find fault. "He's a fine minister! hooing in his garden when he ought to be visiting his flock. He's a wolf in sheep's clothing, and all he wants is the fleece." Such are the complaints.

It is well added, "Few now have either leisure or land to enable them to attend to agriculture," and if they had, no clergyman could do it without disgracing himself in the eye of his wise parishioners of the present day. They want all his time; and in that time, as said in the piece quoted by Dr. J. "four times as many sermons and addresses must be delivered as formerly" and ten times as many parochial visits performed. A clergyman who should now go into his field to labor as clergymen did twenty-five years ago and then exchange on the Sabbath, would be disgraced in the community. Who'd want such a minister as that? His

self-righteous people who wished to go to meeting every day in the week, or at least every night and have half a dozen public services on the Sabbath, would cry out at once, that their minister was getting worldly minded and neglecting the duties of his station.

The Doctor says they "have not land to work on," and I suppose it is generally true; nor can they get it in the present state of society, while their parishes calculate to a mill what must be their expenses and how many grains of sugar and tea they must use and then graduate their salary to their own nice calculations, and rarely pay at the time it becomes due, and yearly shave it down a little, and never pay the whole even of their own stipulations. Under circumstances like these, (and it is fancied these are not the wildest vagaries imaginable) how in nature can a clergyman get time to work out? If he can get bread to keep himself from starving and his wife and children from crying, he ought to be thankful in these days; and if the conductors of the Boston or London Medical Journal don't believe it, let them come into some of our country parishes and practice a while and see the "frightful state of the clergy."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ABOLITIONISM.

Where is O. P. B. and where is the fulfillment of his prophecies?

"By accounts received at Mobile on the 25th ult. from Jamaica, it is stated that that Island was in a state of great excitement in consequence of the movements of the abolitionists. Under the auspices of the Baptist preachers, a meeting had been held at Falmouth, on the 27th April, which is described as being distinguished by every variety of disorder.

The papers describe the Island almost in a state of anarchy. The negroes are idle and support themselves by stealing. The prisons are full, and it is with great trouble that the Governor preserves peace."

SCHOOL BOY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam packet Union, Capt. Douglas from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at Boston last Wednesday. She left Liverpool on the 11th of May, and reached Halifax on the 1st of June. She landed twenty-seven passengers at Halifax, and brought twenty-four to Boston.

The controversy between Great Britain and Naples about the sulphur monopoly, which threatened a war, has been adjusted.

The Russian army in Circassia, meets with disaster and defeat. The old Russian Bear, says the Boston Transcript, never poked his nose into an uglier place before. The Circassian beauties can hug as hard as he does.

Lord John Russell, speaking in Parliament upon the Maine boundary question, on the 1st of May, said a great deal that amounted to nothing, and concluded by saying—

"I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of existing differences."

Lord William Russell was murdered in his own house and bed, in the heart of London on the 5th of May. His valet is suspected of having committed the murder and is under examination.

The Cholera has made its appearance at Bombay; and at the date of the last accounts thirty persons had died of it.

Five of the Sultan's wives are in hourly expectation of giving birth to an heir to the throne. Constantinople was to be illuminated for seven nights for sons, and three for daughters, without distinction as to priority of birth.

The French Government have requested Great Britain to surrender the remains of Napoleon, and the wish had hardly been expressed before it was complied with. The Paris papers are devoted to enthusiastic congratulations on this event. The Prince de Joinville is to proceed with his frigate to the island of St. Helena, to obtain the remains of the Emperor and convey them to France; and a solemn ceremony—a grand religious and military pomp—will inaugurate the tomb which is to receive them forever. The papers say that Generals Bertrand and Gourgand, and Count Las Cases—those faithful followers who deemed it the highest privilege to be permitted to share the exile of their fallen chieftain and ruler—are to accompany the Prince de Joinville to St. Helena. General Petit, of whom Napoleon took so affecting a leave at Fontainebleau, in 1814, will likewise proceed on the mission.

Dr. Morrison, the great Pill man, died at Paris, on the 10th of May.

VARIETY.

HORRID MURDER. It is stated in a Philadelphia paper that a black man killed his uncle in the night, between twelve and one o'clock—There had been some trifling misunderstanding between them, but nothing from which it could be thought that violence would have proceeded. He was quiet at first, though he soon became noisy, and the watch were appealed to remove him. He promised them to behave himself, and they retired, fastening the door after them—they, outside, distinctly hearing him say to himself, "By—, I feel as if I could kill somebody." According to the testimony of a woman who was in an adjacent room, he sat quietly enough until the candle, which was burning in the room, sunk into the

socket and went out. He then exclaimed, "Bring us a light! bring us a light! the devil is at work! he is killing all the bears and the lions, and I believe I'll kill the old man!" At this the woman alluded to and the wife and daughter of the deceased fled for assistance, leaving the murderer and his victim alone.—After a time they returned, finding his body on the floor bespattered with brains and blood, and the head of the old man reduced to a shapeless mass, not a piece of the skull an inch square remaining. The instrument of the murderer was a heavy iron pot, with which he had retreated to the cellar, putting on an antic disposition, probably that the belief might be induced that he was insane. He placed the pot on his head, took a position in a corner, and armed himself with an axe, and thus prepared, bid defiance to the force brought against him, defending himself desperately, and wounding several of his assailants. A blow which he aimed at the head of one of the city watch, cut thro' a stout paupers, and hurt him severely though not dangerously. He was at length secured.

SIX PERSONS MURDERED. A horrid scene was lately enacted in Hill Valley, (Miss.) A mother and five children were murdered in the evening. The wife and one son were found in the house—the wife's throat cut from ear to ear, and the son shot through the body; at some distance from the house was found two other children, one of them shot, and the other killed with a club or some other instrument—and in another direction in the woods, the two others were found, one shot the other killed with a club. Her husband was arrested, and his son-in-law. He denies perpetrating the murder—says he was from home, and on his return found the door of his house fastened, whilst standing there he was shot and narrowly missed, another gun was discharged, which grazed his cheek and perforated the lower part of his ear, and passed through his hat. He is generally supposed to be the inhuman wretch who has deprived his wife and five children of life.

REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND. A few days ago, states the Trenton State Gazette, as the afternoon train of cars was approaching its place of destination, a boy was discovered lying between the rails fast asleep. The engineer, perceiving that the train could not be stopped, and afraid if the boy awakened he would jump up just in time to throw himself in the way, put his engine to the top of its speed, and dashed over the boy as quick as possible. He then stopped, and immediately returned to see if any injury had been done. The boy at first was missing, but was soon discovered among the bushes at the side of the road, running off as fast as he could. He was called back, and poked his cheek and perforated the lower part of his ear, and passed through his hat. He is generally supposed to be the inhuman wretch who has deprived his wife and five children of life.

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COUNTY CELEBRATION. The whigs of the several towns in Norfolk County are to celebrate the fourth of July in Dedham. Delegations will be present from all the towns in the County. Thomas Adams, Jr. Esq. of this town, has been chosen Chief Marshal.

NOTH. OF H. WHITING, Esq. of Quincy, is requested to meet at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, (June 13th,) at half past seven o'clock, to make arrangements for the celebration at Dedham, on the fourth of July.

A punctual attendance is requested.

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Hon. Richard Biddle, whig member of Congress, Alleghany District, Pa., has resigned his Congress, to take effect at the close of the present.

General has the use of tobacco become, that the this country and Cuba, which may be valued by millions of dollars, is not more than sufficient to supply the demand.

Legislature of Ohio have recently given the ex-president Jackson an invitation to visit it as its guest. He has written a letter in declining from reasons connected with feeble

Emperor of Morocco has a regiment of firemen, all his own sons. This is a caution to old men.

Mr. Webster has accepted an invitation to be at the celebration of the 4th of July in Barre, to deliver an address.

Sam W. Seaton Esq. one of the editors of the *Intelligencer*, and a practical printer, has been Mayor of Washington by a majority of four over his democratic opponent.

Clark, Esq. of Northampton, declines the nomination of the Abolition Convention for Lieut. Gov. and the honor of the nomination has since been given upon Mr. Roger Leavitt of Charlemont.

Hon. Edward Everett left Boston on Saturday last, to take passage in the packet ship Iowa.

Legion iron fence is about being erected in front Cemetery in Boston, between Park Street and the Tremont House.

The census of Newburyport, as taken by the Assessor in conformity with an act of the last General Assembly, appears that the number of inhabitants at the time is 7121. In 1830 it was 6388—in 1837 it was 7121.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, has consented to the different temperance societies of the city on the 4th of July next, at the Philadelphia.

democratic Convention in Vermont, Richard M.

was nominated for reelection as Vice Pres.

of the United States—C. P. Van Ness and Wm.

for Electors at large of President and Vice

elect.

democratic meeting in Madison county, George Hemphill, aged one hundred and years, presided! One of the Vice Presidents met nine years ago, another eighty-one, and seventy-nine. They were all soldiers of the revolution.

**NOTICES.**

Wings of Quincy are requested to meet at the Hall, THIS EVENING, (June 13th,) at half past six o'clock, to make arrangements for the celebration at Dardham, on the fourth of July.

actual attendance is requested.

one having demands against the Committee of arrangements for the late Centennial Celebration are to present them to the subscriber previous to evening next.

JOHN A. GREEN, Chairman.

annual meeting of the Old Colony Plymouth Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Abington, fourth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. May of South Salem. The cause of the state of the anti-slavery cause at the present makes it imperative upon every abolitionist to be present. Let there be a full delegation from every County.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secy.

Democrats of Quincy and the neighboring town, will celebrate the ensuing 4th of July, at a manner becoming the occasion. Hon. Dr. Somer has been engaged to deliver an Oration dinner will be provided by Daniel French & a spacious Pavilion erected for that purpose, every possible exertion is now making to render the day worthy of the day and the party. The honorary Soldiers who have survived not only men and all incident to common life, but come to us from the blazing line and deadly breach, present as invited guests, to partake in their of those blessings which their youthful valor in the field of battle and unimpaired transmitted children.

J. C. EDWARDS, Sec.

Meeting of the whig citizens of Quincy held at the Hall, on Saturday evening, June 6th, Josiah M. Esq. was chosen chairman and S. White, Secretary. The following delegates were to attend the State Convention, at Worcester, Tuesday next, 17th inst.

in Whitney, Sam Curtis, Moses R. Marsh, Bell Whiston, Elisha Turner, Eben A. Shaw, Abner Willett, Charles F. Savill, Wm. S. Underwood, Nathaniel Wild, John Faxon, Bryant B. Newcomb, Henry Barker, John H. Parker, Jeremiah Nightingale, Lewis Hobart, H. H. Flinders, James Baxter, Abel Wright, John Hayward, Ezra Beale, Isaiah G. Whiston, George Nightingale, Lyndsay Richards, Luther Munn, John G. Brown.

M. Gray,

Marschals at the late Centennial Celebration have not returned the Badges furnished them for which are requested to leave them with the Committee of Arrangements, at the office of the Quincy Patriot.

By order of the Committee.

the members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands on the institution are requested to present them.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the 17th day of each month, until further notice, two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All having business with the Town are requested to put it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

## MARRIED.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Rev. Garrison G. O. Phipps of Colchester, to Miss Mary C. Morse of the former place.

## DIED.

In this town, 5th inst., Harriet N., wife of Nathanial Hayden, Jr., aged 25.

On the 11th inst. Charles Carroll, only child of Mr. John W. Rand, aged 17 months.

## Grass at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in lots to suit purchasers, all the Grass standing on land belonging to Edward Miller, Esq., which adjoins his residence. Conditions liberal.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auction.

It must be paid of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. t

## Notice.

MRS. MARY E. STEVENS from Boston would give notice to the inhabitants of Quincy, that she will commence a School on MONDAY, July 6th, at the Point, (next house to the Meeting-house,) for the instruction of Misses, (including all ages,) in the various branches of education.

Having formerly been a Teacher in one of the most celebrated Academies, Mrs. S. flatters herself that she shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may put their children under her care.

Particular attention will be paid to the culture of the heart, as well as the improvement of the understanding.

For testimony of character and abilities, Mrs. S. would refer to the Rev. William M. Rogers, Dr. S. M. Watson and Aaron Baldwin, Esq., of Boston.

Quincy, June 13. t

## Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. t

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of CURTIS, A. WHITE & CO., by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of July, if not the demand will be left with an Attorney for collection.

Quincy, June 13. 3w

## Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

A certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterical Cramps, Nervous Tumors and Twichings, Sea Sickness, Pain in the Throat and Lungs, Sour Stomach, fretting and crying of Infants, and all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint.

SHADRACH THAYER, Assignee.

Braintree, June 13. 2w

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### War! War!! War!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It must be paid of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. t

## For Sale,

FOUR first rate Team Horses together with a large Lumber Wagon and Harness, Cart, Light Wagon, Sleigh, etc. Inquire at the competing room of the late firm of CURTIS, WHITE & CO.

Quincy, June 13. t

## To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, mucus or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. t

## Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed assignee of the estate of Hoses W. Waite of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, Shoemaker, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said Waite, or that have any of his estate, are requested to pay and deliver the same to the said assignee and none other, and further notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of said Waite, will be held at the house of Sherman Leland, Esq., Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the twenty-first day of June, instant, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, and no time thereafter, nor therefore provided and allowed, against said Waite and his estate, if any they have why the said Hoses W. Waite should not receive a certificate of discharge from his said debts pursuant to law, and also to do any thing which may be lawfully done at said meeting.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25. t

## Notice.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Bonnets, Elven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week, new and improved, the best and most popular style, and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles of Bonnets, Caps, etc.—Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25. t

## Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. t

## Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal medicine, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidigie, of the Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general, is that, containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

*To females in delicate health.*

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general delicacy of the system.

These create an appetite, remove indigestion, remove giddiness and other headache, and are extremely useful in windy disorders, pain in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

*To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!*

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafarers, persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and constiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove a valuable remedy. One individual who considered himself cured of constiveness, which he always suffered the moment he left the land, safely by the use of your medicine.

The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

THIS medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 250 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. t

## Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of THOMAS COLSON of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor; and are hereby notified that a third meeting will be held at the dwelling-house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the thirteenth day of June, current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the said Thomas Colson, and for the distribution of his estate among his creditors, and for the payment of his debts and expenses, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Thomas Colson, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Thomas Colson, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

WILLIAM COULIDGE, Messenger, Weymouth, June 6. 2w

## &lt;h2

## POETRY.

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The following lines were written by Mrs. A. M. Atherton of Braintree, for the late Centennial Celebration. The difficulty of finding a suitable tune, owing to the late period they were received, prevented them from being used.

Who nerves those hearts, the few, the feeble,

With a strength which seemed divine,

When they left their vaulted chapels

To seek out a purer shrine;

When they gave up pomp and honor,

Cast wreaths glittering bauble down,

Tramped on each vain distinction,

Fellow laborers for a crown;

When they never tired them which bound them,

Counted every good but loss,

That in freedom they might worship

'Neath the shadows of the cross;

Who guided on that bark in safety,

Frightened with that chosen hand,

Till they saw the cloud capt summits

Of this dreary forest land;

When sickness, want and death assailed them,

Who gave that feeble remnant power,

To keep their faith undimmed—unchanging,

Triumphant in the darkest hour:—

Thou, their God and kind preserver,

They leaned on thy protecting hand;

Thy grace upheld those sinking spirits,

Thy strength sustained that pilgrim band.

They fought beneath thy circling banner,

They conquered in thy glorious name;

Now those forms in dust have crumbled,

Our God, our father, still the same.

This day each heart has brought its tribute

Of gratitude and fervent praise;

For the blessings they secured us

We would loud thanksgivings raise;

We would lowly bend imploring,

That the grace vouchsafed to them,

That the heavenly hopes they cherished,

In these hearts may near grow dim.

May the gospel truths they worshipped,

In their purity and power,

Consecrate life's favored pathway,

Sacnify its darkened hour.

The annexed Ode was written by Jeffrey R. Brack-  
ett, Esq., of Boston, for the same occasion and for the  
same reason as stated in reference to the above, was  
not used.

As sped the barks along the sea,

Bearing the Pilgrim bands,

Urged on by hearts that would be free,

And by unyielding hands.

Though darkening storms about them sprung,

Lashed the waves to foam,

And parting was each tie that clung

Around their childhood's home.

So prospered they, when on this shore

Their lowly roofs they raised;

Their welcome, but the wild winds roar,

Mids forests, winter glazed;

Though death, by sickness, famine, wrong,

And rang the war-hoop round;

For freedom to worship God they sought!—

That blessing here they found.

Their God who led them forth to mould

A nation to His will,

As to the Israelites of old,

Our guard and guide is still.

The pilgrim character spreads beams,

No pillar fire could shad;

Our smitten rocks pour flowing streams

That yield us daily bread.

Read on our country's brightest page

Our patriarchal story;

Their country's was their youth, their age—

Their memories our glory.

No altar boasts a purer flame:

That Quincy's sons may ever aim

To imitate its sites.

## ANECDOTES.

**CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENT.** Soon after the Copernican system of Astronomy began to be generally understood, an old Connecticut farmer went to the person with the following inquiry:—"Do you believe in this new story they tell of the earth moving round the sun?" "Yes, certainly." "Do you think it is according to Scripture?" If it's true, how could Joshua have commanded the sun to stand still?" "Umph!" quoth the person, not a whit puzzled, "Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, did he?" "Yes!" "Well, it stood still, did it not?" "Yes." "Very well; now, did you ever hear that he set it going again?"

**EDUCATION'S RIZ.** A precocious youth in a country town in Massachusetts had arrived to the age of nine years when his father sent him to school. He stood beside his teacher to repeat the letters of the alphabet. "What's that?" asked the master. "Harrow," vociferated the urchin. "No, that's A." "A?" "Well, what's the next?" "Ox eye." "No, that's B." "Taint B, neither, it's an ox eye; croth all hawk!" Gosh ninety! think I don't know!"

**A CONSCIENCE.** Some half dozen "green hands," who had shipped on board a merchant vessel, being dilators in making the crew drunk, were sent at the call of "all hands!" the mate went to the hatchway and haled them, asked in the case phrase often used on such occasions—"Below there I have you concluded?" "Yes, sir, we've concluded to let the sail blow away and pay for it!"

**MILITARY PRIDE.** "Feller ossifers and gentlemen-singers," said a Connecticut Jonathan who had just been appointed to the honorable station of corporal in a company of militia invincibles—"I'm darned obliged to you, gaudy, for pintin' me a corporal, for I'll be durned to darnation if I can't cut out Jo Gawk now, and git Poll in spite of broomsticks and punkins."

**ADVICE LITERALLY FOLLOWED.** A prudent master advised his drunken servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks after the master asked the man how much he had added to his store? "Faith, nothing at all," said he, "it all went yesterday. I did as you bid me; it rained very hard yesterday, and it all went."

**WASHING AND LODGING.** Two sailors were one day sitting on the gunwale of the ship, drinking grog, when one said to the other, "This is meat and drink, Jack;" he happened at that moment to fall overboard, when his facetious companion coolly said, "And now you've got washing and lodging, Tom."

## POETRY.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

## Painting, Glazing, etc.

**THE** subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

## HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

## PAINTING:

## GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

## HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

## All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

## EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25. ff.

## Particular Notice.

**ALL** persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket, which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been haulled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

## ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7. ff.

## Woolen Goods.

**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.** have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcella and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. ff.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively used. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—no quack nostrums—but skillfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflicting of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable and the regular practitioners of medicine in America, and elsewhere; and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the disease.

The following certificate is from a practising Physician, and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1825.

Dr. Jayne—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pain and weakness of the breast, it is, decidedly, the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

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# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 25.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

## Truss Manufactory.

A subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at stand (opposite 204.) No. 305 Washington Avenue, entrance in Temple Avenue, up

All individuals can see him alone at any time, for he has eighteen years' experience and applied to fifteen hundred persons for the last year, all may rest assured of relief who call Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident to give every individual relief who may be so call on him.

Public are cautioned against the many quacks

know what they cannot perform.

Worn the different kinds of Trusses, more

that have been offered to the public for the

last years, from the different patent manu-

factories, and now continues to wear those of his

manufacture, he is now able to decide, after ex-

amining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to

all the different cases that occur, and he

is as good as Trusses, and will furnish any

Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Person that purchases a Truss at this establish-

ment it does not suit, can exchange until they are

sold without extra charge.

A subscriber manufactures as many as twenty

different kinds of Trusses, among which are the dif-

ferents similar to those that the late Mr. John

of this city, formerly made, together with the

elastic Truss, with spring pads; Trusses

without steel springs—these give relief in all ca-

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## QUINCY PATRIOT.

Peace were Richard Cranch, Peter B. Adams and Benjamin Beale, Jr. of Quincy. The President of Harvard University was Joseph Willard, D. D. and L. L. D. Of the Professors but one it is believed is living, Dr. Waterhouse of Cambridge, and a great portion of the individuals, whose names figure in the Massachusetts Register of 1793, are deceased. x.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### UNITED STATES BANK.

MR. EDITOR—I am much obliged to Neponset for his explanation. I did not suppose he would venture upon one because I knew that any thing he could offer as a defense of the ridiculous epithet, "British National Bank," as applied to the National Bank of the United States, would only make him appear ridiculous. Such things are too childish for full grown men, and I am always satisfied that appeals to the passion and the calling things by absurd names are evidences of a weak cause—endeavors to cover the *real question* in smoke. The smoke raised by Neponset about this question I will take an early opportunity to blow away after you have published the articles I have already sent you.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### CURRENCY. . . . NO. 2.

In support of the charge made against Jackson and Van Buren—for in this Bank war they were one—I now proceed to produce the testimony which, it appears to me, ought to satisfy any man who is willing to hear reason, that the charge is true,

In the House of Representatives that portion of the President's Message relating to the Bank was committed to the Committee of Ways and Means. A Committee then and always composed of a majority favorable to the Administration, and of which the chairman is necessarily in direct and constant communication with the Executive. If Gen. Jackson had any reason for his insinuation against the soundness of the bank—any evidence to offer that it had failed to establish a uniform currency, he would certainly have communicated his reasons and his evidence to this, his *confidential Committee*. It is to be presumed that before making a report this Committee heard all he had to offer on the subject, and gave all possible weight to whatever he said. But members of Congress in those days were made of sterner stuff than their successors, they could not be bribed nor coaxed into asserting or endorsing what they knew to be false. The administration members of the Committee were George McDuffie of South Carolina, chairman; Gen. Smyth of Virginia; Mr. Gilmore of Pennsylvania; and Judge Overton of Louisiana; all of them then, and for ought I know, now, among the warmest adherents of Gen. Jackson. I ask the candid attention of my readers to the following extract from their report:

"Bank credit and bank paper are so extensively interwoven with the commercial operations of society, that even if Congress had the constitutional power, it would be utterly impossible to produce so entire a change in the monetary system of the country as to abolish the agency of banks of discount, without involving the community in all the distressing embarrassments usually attendant on great political revolutions, subverting to the titles to private property.

"Soon after the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the United States, an immense number of local banks sprung up under the pecuniary exigencies produced by the withdrawal of so large an amount of bank credit as necessarily resulted from the winding up of its concerns—an amount falling very little short of fifteen millions of dollars. These banks being entirely free from the salutary control which the Bank of the United States had recently exercised over the local institutions, commenced that system of imprudent trading and excessive issues which speedily involved the country in all the embarrassments of a disordered currency.

"The Chief Magistrate in that part of his first message which relates to the Bank of the United States, expresses the opinion that "it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." After giving to this opinion all the consideration to which it is so justly entitled, from the eminent station and high character of the citizen by whom it is entertained, the committee are constrained to express their respect but decided dissent from it.

"Human wisdom has never effected, in any other country, a nearer approach to uniformity in the currency than that which is made by the use of the precious metals. If, therefore, it can be shown that the bills of the United States Bank are of equal value with silver at all points of the Union, it would seem that the proposition is clearly made out that the bank has accomplished "the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." It is not denied that the bills of the mother bank, and of all its branches, are invariably and promptly redeemed in specie whenever presented at the offices by which they have been respectively issued, and at which, upon their face, they purport to be payable. Nor is it denied that the bills of the bank, and of all the branches, are equal to specie in their respective spheres of circulation. Bills, for example, signed by the mother bank, are admitted to be equal to silver in Pennsylvania, and all those parts of the adjacent States of which Philadelphia is the market. But it is contended that these bills, not being redeemable at Charleston and New Orleans, are not of equal value with silver to the merchant who wishes to purchase cotton with them in those cities. Now, if the Philadelphia merchant had silver instead of bank bills, he certainly could not effect his purchases with it in Charleston or New Orleans without having the silver conveyed to those places; and it is equally certain that he could not have it conveyed there without paying for its transportation and insurance. These

expenses constitute the natural rate of exchange between these cities, and indicate the exact sum which the merchant would give as a premium for a bill of exchange, to avoid the trouble and delay of transporting his specie. It is obvious, therefore, that, even for these distant operations of commerce, silver would be no more valuable than the bills of the bank; for these would purchase a bill of exchange on either of the cities mentioned precisely as well as silver. If the operation should be reversed and the planter of Louisiana or South Carolina should desire to place his funds in Philadelphia, with a view to purchase merchandise, he would find the bills of the branch bank in either of those States entirely equivalent to silver in effecting his object. Even, therefore, if the bank had not reduced the rate of the exchanges, it might be safely asserted that its bills would be of equal value with silver at every point in the Union, and for every purpose, whether local or general.

"But it is impossible to exhibit any thing like a just view of the beneficial operations of the bank without advertizing to the great reduction it has effected, and the steadiness has superinduced, in the rate of the *commercial exchanges* of the country. Though this branch of the business of the bank has been the subject of more complaint, perhaps, than any other, the committee have no hesitation in saying it has been productive of the *most signal benefits* to the community, and deserves the *highest commendation*. It has been already stated that it has saved the community from the immense losses resulting from a high and fluctuating state of exchanges. It now remains to show its effect in *equalizing the currency*. In this respect it has been productive of results more salutary than were anticipated by the most sanguine advocates of the policy of establishing the bank. It has actually furnished a *circulating medium more uniform than specie*. This proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. If the whole circulating medium were specie, a planter of Louisiana, who should desire to purchase merchandise in Philadelphia, would be obliged to pay one per cent, either for a bill of exchange on this latter place, or for the transportation and insurance of his specie. His specie at New Orleans, where he had no present use for it, would be worth one per cent, less to him than it would be in Philadelphia, where he had a demand for it. But, by the aid of the Bank of the United States, one-half of the expense of transporting specie is now saved to him. The bank, for one-half of one per cent, will give him a draft upon the mother bank at Philadelphia, with which he can draw either the bills of that bank or specie, at his pleasure. In like manner, the bank and its branches will give drafts from any point of the Union to any other where offices exist, at a percentage greatly less than it would cost to transport specie, and in many instances at par. If the merchant or planter, however, does not choose to purchase a draft from the bank, but prefers transmitting the bills of the office where he resides to any distant point, for commercial purposes, although these bills are not strictly redeemable as the point to which they are transmitted, yet, as they are receivable in payment of all dues to the Government, persons will be generally found willing to take them at par; and if they should not, the bank will receive them frequently at par, and always at a discount much less than would pay the expense of transporting specie. The fact that the bills of the bank and its branches are indiscriminately receivable at the custom houses and land offices in payment of duties and for the public lands, has an effect in giving uniformity to the value of these bills, which merits a more full and distinct explanation.

"For all the purposes of the revenue it gives to the national currency that *perfect uniformity*, that *ideal perfection*, to which a currency of *gold and silver*, in so extensive a country, could have *no pretensions*. A bill issued at Missouri is of equal value with specie at Boston in payment of duties; and the same is true of all other places, however distant, where the bank issues bills, and the government collects its revenue. When it is, moreover, considered that the bank performs, with the most scrupulous punctuality, the stipulation to transfer the funds of the government to any point where they may be wanted, free of expense, it must be apparent that the committee are correct in the very letter, in stating that the bank has furnished, both to the government and to the people, a *currency of absolutely uniform value in all places, for all the purposes of paying the public contributions, and disbursing the public revenue*. And when it is recollect that the Government annually collects and disburses more than twenty three millions of dollars, those who are at all familiar with the subject will at once perceive that bills, which are of absolutely uniform value for this vast operation, must be very nearly so for all the purposes of general commerce. Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted that *no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States*; and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity.

Here, then, this Committee of the President's own personal adherents, of men who had exerted their utmost powers to secure his election, and who would have gone all lengths short of forfeiting their integrity to sustain him in any position he chose to take, after having examined carefully the whole ground, and hearing all that Jackson and Van Buren could urge in defense of their charge that the bank had "failed to establish a uniform currency"; reply to that charge by saying, "it has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie." They are not content, however, with simply giving an opinion, they make a statement of the case—facts known to every body—facts which could not have escaped the notice

of Jackson and Van Buren—and then assert as the sum of the whole matter, that "the Bank has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie." The simple assertion of this well known truth might have been offset by the President's assertion, but as if determined to show up his wanton slander to the people in such a manner as to leave him convicted of wilful falsehood, they detailed and set forth a host of facts, so plain, so palpable, that no man could possibly plead ignorance of them.

BRANTREE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR.—Two communications appear in your paper of last week, entitled "What has Van Buren done," and "Virginia Election once more"—one subscribed by the name of Randolph, and the other by that of Norman—evidently written by the same person. Randolph asserts that he had answered a former communication of W. concerning Gen. Harrison, which he has shewn to be a *whig majority* in Cincinnati, which had a *whig majority* last year, and by a public meeting in Ohio, where a *whig candidate* for member of Congress, a friend of Gen. Garrison, was nominated, and that too in face of the recent changes in the township elections in Ohio in favor of democracy; evidence in W.'s view must weaken those offered in behalf of Mr. Van Buren's re-election, when it was shewn that Mr. Van Buren had directly been a candidate and elected to various offices by large majorities. The reader will judge of the paucity of material which Randolph has to sustain Gen. Garrison, and his fairness of reasoning, when he asserts that he has proved by a species of evidence, far weaker than what he refuses to receive as evidence from his opponent. Truly this shews a great want of evidence to sustain his position in favor of Gen. Garrison, or a most consummate intention to deceive the public in that respect. The object of W. in his remarks upon the Virginia election, was merely to show that the great and unprecedented gain of federalism in that State, asserted and put forth by the *whig press*, was mere humbug, and intended to deceive the honest inquirer after truth, and not that the democratic party had ground in that election; and also that the democratic principle was so firmly established then, as to withstand the shock of federalism in the coming Presidential contest; all of which W. believes he did to the satisfaction of every candid inquirer after truth—the late communication of Norman to the contrary notwithstanding. There is one remark in the communication of Norman of last week, that "Whig principles are the same every where, which have been proved to be identical with those of ancient federalism," that W. admits to be true; and he firmly believes that the fate of the *whig party* are doomed to a like disastrous defeat in the coming election with that of the old federal party formerly.

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Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### HARRISON AT HOME.

Under this head, Mr. Editor, I notice a communication in your paper of the 6th inst, introducing an "extract of a letter from Cincinnati," slandering Gen. Garrison in his private character. The statements in that extract are worthy of the Morning Post and Bay State Democrat—with whom nothing is sacred; but I am sorry to see them find a place in the columns of an *independent paper*, whose aim it should be to check defamation and slander.

Doctor Duncan, of Ohio, is a man who is not very choice in his language towards his political opponents, as any one may see who will be at the trouble of reading his electioneering speech, which is now being circulated by thousands all over our country; and if there were the slightest flaw in Gen. Garrison's character, we may be very certain that so reckless a politician as the Doctor—a near neighbor, moreover, of the General,—would not let it pass unnoticed: on the contrary, he would make the most of it. Now let us see what this *near neighbor* and bitter opponent of Gen. Garrison says of him. Here it is:—

"I profess to be somewhat acquainted with the history of Gen. Garrison's political, military, and private life. I AM HIS NEIGHBOR AND LIVE IN HIS COUNTY. As to his *private life*, I know of no stain that for a moment sullies him. I believe him to be *strictly honest*. I believe he is liberal, but not so to a fault."

Here, Mr. Editor, is an answer to all the endless slanders which have been or may be invented. It is the voluntary evidence, not of a high minded and liberal enemy, but of a man who is the most reckless in the means he adopts to carry his ends—the most *bold mouthed* and *abusive* of all the adherents of Van Buren. For the evidence of this assertion I refer to his own speech. If then, a man of this stamp, who has the inclination as well as the motive to say all he can against Gen. Garrison, finds himself obliged to bear testimony to the purity and integrity of his character, what confidence ought to be placed in the foul and scurrilous slanders which daily find their way to the public ear through the medium of *men and presses*, whose delight is to pull others down to their own miserable level?

SEVENTY SIX.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### GEN. HARRISON.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last paper, a self styled Republican complains bitterly at the publication of an extract of a letter, which has been published throughout the country and which the *whig press* have not attempted by any authentic testimony to deny. There has been, it is true, a *whig meeting* at Cincinnati to deny the charge made against Gen. Garrison by Mr. Grundy, but no word was said about this affair at the meeting, although it was held long after it was made, and it must have come to their knowledge. Silence therefore, of those who have the means of knowing all about the affair, and of a public meeting convened for the purpose of exculpating Gen. Garrison from other charges, would seem to establish its truth and make it the duty of the public press to lay this information before the people, who have no other interest than to decide correctly upon the claims of Gen. Garrison for the Presidency. But this, which we esteem to be a duty, is a great offence in the eyes of this self styled Republican, who most truly seems to be filled with all that contempt for the intelligence of the people which we see so often manifested by his *whig brethren*, and that they are to be deceived by mere humbug. I trust, however, that he will ere long see that the people know their rights and will maintain them against all the falsehoods and deceptive arts and allurements of federalism and the *whig press*.

A DEMOCRAT.

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION.—The *Whig State Convention*, which assembled at Worcester, on Wednesday last, was attended by an immense concourse of citizens from all parts of the Commonwealth, in addition to the regular delegates. Hon. Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown, was President of the Convention. The nomination of Gen. Henry Garrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice President, was spontaneously approved by the assembled multitude. Hon. John Davis, at present United States Senator, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Governor, and Hon. George Hull for Lieutenant Governor. The proceedings of the Convention were entirely harmonious, and the procession to the meeting of the general convention was computed to exceed ten thousand. They displayed a great number of splendid banners with appropriate devices. The following named gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for Presidential electors.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague of Boston, and Hon. Isaac C. Bates of Northampton, electors at large, and for district electors as follows:—Robert G. Shaw of Boston, Sidney Willard of Cambridge, Stephen C. Phil-

lips of Salem, Wilkes Wood of Middleboro', Joseph Tripp of Fairhaven, George Grenell of Greenfield, Samuel Mixter of New Braintree, John B. Thomas of Plymouth, Rufus Langly of Haverhill, Thomas French of Canton, Thaddeus Pomroy of Stockbridge, and Ira M. Barton of Worcester.

The Convention adjourned to meet again on Bunker Hill, on the 10th of September next.

INDEPENDENCE. Active and suitable arrangements are making to observe the fourth of July ensuing, in this town.

It is understood that the *Quincy Light Infantry* will perform escort duty, accompanied by the Dorchester and Milton Band, and that the usual salutes during the day will be fired by the Dorchester Artillery.

The oration, as was announced last week, will be delivered by the Hon. Increase Sumner, and the Rev. John Gregory of this place will read the Declaration of Independence.

Hon. Bradford L. Wales, of Randolph, has been appointed President of the Day, and Gen. Freeman White, of Braintree, Chief Marshal.

The price of Tickets to the dinner has been fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents, and are for sale in this town at the Stores of Packard & Co., Justin Spear, Hinckley and Newcomb, Frederic Hardwick, Jr., and at the Hancock House; in Milton at Capt. Trueworthy Dudley's Store; in Weymouth by Minot Thomas, Lovell Bicknell, Elias Hunt, Leonard Tiffey, Jr.; in Braintree by Warren Stetson, Dr. Jacob Richards, Jr.; in Randolph by John Alden, Dr. B. L. Wales; in Stoughton by Luther Belcher; in Dorchester by Minot Thayer, Darius Brewer, Otto Shepherd; in Dedham by Wm. Ellis, 2d; in Hingham by Capt. Edward Cazneau; in Cohasset by George W. Collier.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. From the report of the New York Temperance Society, it appears that there are now five hundred thousand notorious drunkards in the United States. The cause of temperance, however, is steadily increasing throughout the country, in a degree that should incite the friends of this holy enterprise to thank God and take courage. It must continue to increase, with the spread of knowledge and humanity, until our country and the world is emancipated from the bondage of that great foe to the happiness and interests of men—intemperance.

PENNSYLVANIA. The bill has passed both Houses for a direct tax. The tax imposed is one mill on every dollar of real estate now liable to taxation: one per cent on all the emoluments of office; one half per cent on furniture costing over three hundred dollars; one per cent on pleasure carriages; from fifty cents to a dollar on watches. The estimated amount of revenue to be raised from these sources is one million dollars. The credit of Pennsylvania is therefore redeemed.

ACCIDENT ON THE WORCESTER RAILROAD. The fourth passenger train, with delegates to the *Whig Convention*, which left Boston on Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, came in collision with the descending train from Worcester, at Westborough, and a large number of the passengers were more or less injured—two or three quite seriously. The engineers and firemen jumped off the engines before they struck, and escaped unharmed. On the whole, considering the force with which the trains came together, the injury to passengers is much less than could have been expected.

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## WORCESTER CONVENTION.

The following lines were written by a Delegate from an adjoining town to the recent Worcester Whig Convention.

At Worcester, in 'Chussets State, on 17th of June

We met and march'd, both small and great, to Yankees

—doodle tune

The day was fine, the people calm, we met to nominate

Electors for the President, and Gov'r of the State.

For President the people want a man of honest heart,

And not one who to help himself, will make the people smart.

We've look'd and watch'd to find the man, who makes

it his chief end,

To labor for his country's good—we've found him at

North Bend.

And William Henry Harrison, we've found to be the man,

And we will make him President instead of Martin Van.

We find him true to country's right, he's honest,

(Duncan says.)

He's wise in counsels, brave in fight, with whites or savages.

They call him "granny" we don't care, "hard cider" what of that?

We know him well, he is the man, will beat dear little Mat.

Who says "he can't?" I ask him why? he is the people's friend;

and who are they that do oppose the farmer of North Bend?

They're men who offices do hold, and know if Martin falls.

They have no claim to power or place, and this their feeling galls.

Uncle Amos Kendall, who his post has left to lecture,

in leaving place he only acts the part of pioneer.

For sure as fate, a host of men, who offices now hold,

Will follow Kendall with the Van, to scratch for Ben-gold's gold.

The people have been gull'd no doubt, and now begin to think,

That promises wont fill their purse, with gold or silver chink.

Uncle Amos's plan it didn't suit, twas told him by "our John."

Who knows what honest people want, fair pay for labor done.

or Governor of the Bay State wants, a man that's true and trusty,

Friend to farmers, fishermens, and one that wont wear rusty.

John Davis seems to be the man, his foes they call him trusty,

or Gov'r we him nominate, and so of course he must be.

and let us have good honest men to be our next Electors,

every counterfeit they'll be, like Bicknell, good de-tectors.

and now, happy freemen, let's go to our homes,

Be honest and faithful, provide us good rations,

active and vigilant till November comes,

Then vote for brave Harrison and the whole nomination.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

## THOMAS MORTON.

In a recent number of the Boston Morning Post, there is a laborious article relating to this renowned individual. The annexed paragraph is copied from it.

This person (Thomas Morton) was repeatedly alluded to at the recent celebration at Quincy, and at considerable length, but we have seen no notice of him in any of the accounts of the celebration published in the newspapers, although he was quite as interesting a character as was referred to during the festival. At present, however, his name was very awkwardly, if offensively, connected with that of Governor Morton, by the President of the Day.

This statement is untrue. The name of this individual was not, as here stated, coupled with that of Governor Morton, either in an awkward or offensive manner.

On the contrary, the President of the Day, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, presided in a trimmable and decorous manner. He said nothing calculated to injure the feelings of either political party, about an equal number of which were present at the celebration and shared in its festivities. We ask, and we believe it was considered by all present that the utmost praise ought to be awarded to the president of the Day for the truly interesting, impartial and highly courteous manner in which he discharged the duties of the station which he was called to

execute.

The facts published in the remainder of the article in which we have quoted the above, relative to the character and life of Thomas Morton are familiar to citizens of Quincy, and we would make no comment upon them, further than to say, that we suppose he was considered by the stanch and rigid puritans of that day, rather a wild and eccentric genius, in carrying his mirthfulness beyond what that stern, to say somewhat bigoted age, could justify. If he be to live at the present day, he would probably be considered a citizen of liberal sentiments.

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Hon. Lawrence of Belchertown, was President of the Convention. The nomination of Gen. William Henry Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice-President, was spontaneously approved of by the assemblage.

Hon. John Davis, at present a States Senator, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor, and His Honor George Hull Lieutenant Governor. The proceedings of the convention were entirely harmonious, and the progress to the meeting of the general convention was intended to exceed ten thousand. They displayed a number of splendid banners with appropriate devices. The following named gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for Presidential electors.

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THE undesignated, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said day.

## NOTICES.

The Democrats of Quincy and the neighboring Towns will celebrate the ensuing 4th of July, at Quincy, in a more elaborate and expensive manner. Hon. Increase Sumner has been engaged to deliver an Oration. A dinner will be provided by Daniel French & Son, under a spacious Pavilion erected for that purpose, and every possible exertion is now making to render the ceremonies worthy of the day and the party. The Revolutionary Soldiers who have survived, not only the cares and ills incident to common life, but come to us as it were from the blazing line and deadly breach, will be present as invited guests, to partake in the old age of those blessings which their youthful valor won on the field of battle and unpaired transmitted to their children.

J. C. EDWARDS, Secy.

The annual meeting of the Old Colony Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Abington, on the fourth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—at which time an address will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel J. May of South Scituate. The peculiar state of the anti-slavery cause at the present time makes it imperative upon every abolitionist to be at his post. Let there be a full delegation from every town in the County.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secy.

The Marshals at the late Centennial Celebration who have not returned the Badges furnished them for the occasion, are requested to leave them with the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at the office of the Quincy Patriot.

By order of the Committee.

Those members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Society. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

## MARRIED.

In Boston, Mr. Henry Hobart of Braintree, to Miss Susan Wentworth of the former place; Dr. O. W. Holmes to Miss Amelia L., daughter of Hon. Charles Jackson.

## DIED.

In New York, 11th inst., in a fit of apoplexy, Capt. Russell Glover, formerly of this town, aged 64 years and 5 months. He was an industrious and honest man.

## Kid Slippers &amp; Parasols.

PACKARD & Co. have just received a large lot of Kid Slippers and a small lot of Parasols which will be sold low.

Quincy, June 20.

## Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Erupcive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Auge particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Auge districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not a newspaper notice, or anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he can gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the firm of BRIERLEY & CARTER, 25 Broad Street, throughout the United States and the Canadas. Also for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and here note that a FAKE SIMILE of JOHN MOFFAT's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

## Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.

JOOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.

Milton, June 13.

## Eastern Wood.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30.

## NOTICE.

The following named gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for Presidential electors.

Hon. Anson Brown, a Representative in Congress, from the Saratoga and Schenectady District, N. Y. died at his residence, at Ballston, on Monday morning last.

Hon. Peleg Sprague of Boston, and Hon. Isaac of Northampton, electors at large, and for electors as follows:—Robert G. Shaw of Boston, Sidney Willard of Cambridge, Stephen C. Phil-

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

## Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Norfolk, Assignee of the estate of THOMAS COLSON of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or have any goods or estate of the said Colson, are required to pay and deliver the same to him without delay. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

3w

Weymouth, June 20.

## Creditors of Thomas Colson.

THE creditors of Thomas Colson of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, are hereby notified that a second meeting of said creditors will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtors, or his discharge and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting those creditors who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

2w

Weymouth, June 20.

## Grass at Auction.

WHILST be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in lots to suit purchasers, all

## NUMBER 26.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance — Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months — THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

12 Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway  
JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries  
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth  
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. Braintree  
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Abington  
JOSEPH CLEVERLY. South Scituate  
SAMUEL A. TURNER, Charles Lefavour, Lynn  
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem  
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

## MISCELLANY.

## DAVID SWAN.

We can be but partially acquainted even with the events which actually influence our course through life and our destiny. There are innumerable other events, if such they may be called, which come close upon us, yet pass away without actual results, or even betraying their approach by the reflection of any light or shadow across our minds. Could we know all the vicissitudes of our fortunes, life would be too full of hope and fear, exultation or disappointment, to afford us a single hour of true serenity. This idea may be illustrated by a page from the secret history of David Swan.

We have nothing to do with David, until we find him at the age of twenty, on the high road from his native place to the city of Boston, where his uncle, a small dealer in the grocery line, was to take him behind the counter. Be it enough to say, that he was a native of New Hampshire, born of respectable parents, and had received an ordinary school education, with a classic finish by a year at Gilman's Academy.

After journeying on foot, from sunrise till nearly noon of a summer's day, his weariness and the increasing heat determined him to sit down in the first convenient shade, and await the coming up of the stage-coach. As it plied on purpose for him, there soon appeared a little tuft of maples, with a delightful recess in the midst, and such a fresh, bubbling spring, that it seemed never to have sparkled for any wayfarer but David Swan. Virgin or not, he kissed it with his thirsty lips, and then flung himself along the brink, pillowing his head upon some shirts and a pair of pantaloons, tied up in a striped cotton handkerchief. The sunbeams could not reach him; the dust did not yet rise from the road, after the heavy rain of yesterday; and this grassy lair suited the young man better than a bed of down. The spring murmured drowsily beside him; the branches waved dreamily across the blue sky, overhead; and a deep sleep, perchance hiding dreams within its depth, fell upon David Swan. But we are to relate events which he did not foresee.

While he lay sound asleep in the shade, other people were wide awake, and passed to and fro, afoot, on horseback, and in all sorts of vehicles, along the sunny road by his bed-chamber. Some looked neither to the right hand nor to the left, and knew not that he was there; some merely glanced that way, without admitting the slumberer among their busy thoughts; some laughed to see how soundly he slept; and several, whose hearts were brimming full of scorn, ejected their venomous superfluity on David Swan. A middle-aged widow, when nobody else was near, thrust her head a little way into the recess, and vowed that the young man better than a bed of down. The spring murmured drowsily beside him; the branches waved dreamily across the blue sky, overhead; and a deep sleep, perchance hiding dreams within its depth, fell upon David Swan. But we are to relate events which he did not foresee.

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## QUINCY PATRIOT.

I admitted in the outset they were very heavy but they were in favor of Harrison and not of Van Buren democracy. If he means to say they were in favor of Van Buren, I ask for the evidence.

RANDOLPH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

What is the reason, Mr. Editor, that your "democratic" correspondents are so much afraid of figures and evidence? Why do they rely upon bare assertions, and especially why do they expect their assertions to be swallowed by the people without a particle of evidence to sustain them? Why, again, are they afraid to spread out before the people their *principles*, if they have any, and state what *measures* they propose for the *public good* in order to carry out and make those principles effectively felt?

Is their respect for the "intelligence of the people," about which they talk so much, so profound that they suppose the people know by intuition that whatever they assert—no matter what the weight of evidence against it—is true?

These questions naturally rise from the manner in which the political controversy is carried on through your columns.

You will recollect that one of your correspondents, sometime since, had a great deal to say about the democracy of Martin Van Buren and his followers; whereupon a "Democratic Whig" called upon the writer for an exposition, or explanation of Democracy, and promised in return to give the Whig explanation, in order that the people might judge between them. Well, your correspondent thought it most prudent to shelter himself behind his reserved rights, and trust to the credibility—as it seems to me—rather than the intelligence of the people.

Again—one signing himself "A Democrat," made your paper the vehicle of one of the most absurd, as well as abusive slanders which has been set afloat against Gen. Harrison, in the shape of a letter from Cincinnati. He gives nothing but his bare assertion to show that such a letter was ever written by any body, and notwithstanding the unqualified denial of all such slanders contained in Dr. Duncan's speech, which this "Democrat" must have read, he comes forward again in your paper of the 20th inst. and offers in evidence of the truth of his base calumny—what? Forsooth "the silence" of a whig meeting at Cincinnati called for the purpose of branding with falsehood Felix Grundy. That very silence is conclusive evidence that no such letter was ever written, or otherwise that its author was considered beneath notice. "The intelligence of the people" will hardly be made to swallow such a dose on the bare assertion of your correspondent and against the evidence of one of his own leaders, who has been Gen. Harrison's neighbor for years, and would be very glad to smut his character if he could. In dismissing this subject, I deny that any such letter as your "Democrat" sent to you was ever written by any body—and challenge him to the proof. Tell him to give us the author's name.

Another of your "democratic" correspondents has been called on repeatedly to say "what has Van Buren done for the good of the country?" I refer your readers to his answers—a mere tissue of generalities. But I leave him in the hands of Norman, lest my article should fall under the editorial shears.

### SEVENTY SIX.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### GEN. HARRISON AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR.—A writer in your paper of last week, adopting the name of "Seventy Six," complains that Gen. Harrison had been slandered by the publication of an extract of a letter from Cincinnati, and yet he *in no way* shews the improbability of the facts contained in it.

He only calls upon the reader to infer that no such outrage took place, for the reason that Dr. Duncan had not charged him with it; and he publishes an extract from Dr. Duncan's Speech in Congress, evidently with a view to evade the question at issue, and in order to draw off the public mind from the consideration of the outrage detailed in the letter, which extract has no bearing upon the subject; for it only shows that the speaker had no *knowledge* of any stain that sullies him in his private life, and believes him to be honest. Now the reader will judge whether the outrage before mentioned took place or not, from the evidence now before him. He will see that it has been positively asserted by a letter-writer who lives on the spot, and has the means of knowing all about it; and that assertion, although it had gone the round of the newspaper press, had never been denied by any authentic testimony—which certainly, to say the least, is as strong evidence as is usually required in ordinary cases to entitle to belief.

On the other hand, "Seventy Six" would have the public believe that it is untrue, because Dr. Duncan had not commented upon it in his speech in Congress—which, by the way, was made sometime before the outrage was committed, so that it was utterly impossible for him to have known anything about it. Most surely, "Seventy Six," your artifice will not secure your favorite candidate from the rebuke he deserves.

### A DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR—I should not notice any portion of W.'s remarks in your paper of 20th inst. were it not that he asserts a falsehood, with the hope, I suppose, of showing himself a worthy disciple of his master. He says, "there is one remark in the communication of Norman last week, that 'whig principles are the same every where, which have been proved to be identical with ancient federalism,' that W. admits to be true."

I made no such "remark," and I ask your renders what confidence they can place in the statements of a writer who will thus hazard his

reputation by uttering a falsehood that can be "nailed to the counter" so easily. What will he not say when the chance of detection is remote? The "object of W. in his remarks upon the Virginia election" was perfectly understood, and his mis-statements and bold assertions, (how much *they* are worth the reader will judge,) were met by facts and figures which will withstand all his sophistry. W. will find his own words prophetic, though not in the sense he intends them to be understood, viz.—"that the democratic principle was (is) so firmly established there as to withstand the shock of federalism in the coming Presidential contest."

You make me say, Mr. Editor, "it is something of an admission for democrat to make," in my last communication. I am not disposed to quarrel about names but inasmuch as I do not concede that your correspondent W. is a democrat, I think I could not have called him so without the prefix of "Van Buren." I believe, therefore, you "printed me wrong." Please make this explanation in your next and oblige NORMAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### POLITICAL SCRAPS.

MR. GREEN—I have ever found you obliging and willing to accommodate even us whigs. We do not yet despair of seeing your name and others of *our friends* enrolled as good whigs. Just look at the following and give them an insertion, if you please in your paper. Call them Scraps, No. 1.

The "old Jackson men" of Indiana say that they intend to give Harrison a majority without the aid of the whigs. All they want the whigs to do, is to look on and see fair play between them and the locos.

Ex. Gov. Gilmer, a champion of the "State Rights" party in Georgia, says "Georgia is as sure for Harrison as Vermont or Kentucky, and by an overwhelming majority.

I am in favor of a Sub-treasury, said a worthy old gentleman of Louisville the other day, but I shall vote for Gen. Harrison. I go for the Sub-treasury and an honest man to superintend it.

Seth Sprague, sen., the tory candidate for Senator in Plymouth last fall, was asked in Boston the other day his honest opinion of Gov. Morton. I will tell you a short story, said Mr. Sprague. A man once sold a horse, which he said had but two faults. When the bargain was closed, the purchaser inquired what the faults were? "Why," said he, "in the first place it takes forever to catch him; and after you have caught him he isn't good for anything."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### A MOS KENDALL.

Oh where and oh where is our Amos Kendall gone? Oh where and oh where is our Amos Kendall gone? He's gone to write for Blair & Rives, the printers of the Globe.

Six thousand dollars are not enough to furnish his wardrobe.

Oh what and oh what will our Amos Kendall do? Oh what and oh what will our Amos Kendall do?

He will "invoke" the democrats to help his master Van.

Exert himself with all his powers to save a falling man.

Oh what and oh what will our Amos Kendall say?

Oh what and oh what will our Amos Kendall say?

He'll tell about the naughty guns around his house at night,

Which did himself and family so very much affright.

And now Martin Van what'll Amos Kendall do?

And now Martin Van what'll Amos Kendall do?

He cannot keep the White House for another term for you,

It must be swept and garnished for 'old Tippecanoe.'

And then Martin Van what will Amos Kendall do?

And then Martin Van what will Amos Kendall do?

He's practised in kitchen arts, he'll make a first rate cook,

So you'd better take him with you when you go to Kindergarten.

And then Martin Van, you and Amos Kendall can—

Look back upon the past four years with some selected friend;

And mourn your Presidential term so tragical did end.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### THE SHIP UNCLE SAM:

OR LITTLE VAN AND THE PETTICOAT.

Our Nation's Eagle proudly soars,

And free from discontent;

While Freedom's Ship is guided by

Our worthy President.

Yes; Martin, now unflinching stands—

The helm he holds—avoids the sands.

Upon the breeze now floats with ease,

The Democratic Flag;

Like sea-bird's notes. our pennon floats—

Our speed it does not lag.

Our Ship was late with storms oppress'd,

The waves ran mountain high;

By pirates, too, was hard beset,

With loud and dismal cry.

Among the pirate's crew were seen,

"Old Nick" and Daniel, Clay—Duff Green,

And many score of pirates more,

Who man'd their rag-mill boat—

Who when their flag began to sag,

They raised their Petticoat!

Our Ship, though crippled, yielded not,

But firmly stood her ground;

Dismay she dealt among her foes,

Their fleet she scattered round.

Our masts, like heaven's azure vaults,

Withstood the pirate's base assaults;

Upon the tide, now proudly ride,

Our Ship and gallant crew,

And "little Van"—Ah! he's the man—

He's Captain—sailor too.

The storm abates, yet lingers still,

The wounded serpent writhes;

Its forked tongue—its poison fangs Exhibits, ere it dies.

The pirate's fleet dismantled lags,

She pays her men in bonkite rags.

Her leaders sneak—her vessels leak,

Beyond comparison;

Her baffled crew now fight anew,

For granny Harrison.

The pirate's force now weaker grows,

"Old Tippy" stands agast;

His sinking ship and tatter'd sails,

Now flatter in the blast.

The more courageous men make sport,

They ask him, who "gave up the fort?"

For niggers now he's made a vow,

And white men jails for debt;

A whig's paw he cannot draw,

The "White House" ne'er can get.

Our noble ship, call'd "Uncle Sam,"

Now grand, majestic rides;

The "Old Bay State" has come on board,

And other States besides.

The "Empire State" our force will join,

And all must in "current coin;"

And "Captain Van"—we must—we can,

Again elect, no doubt;

And "Petticoat" in sinking boat,

Can never "rub it out."

CRISPIN.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam ship Great Western has arrived at New York, bringing news from Europe nineteen days later than former accounts. She sailed from Bristol on the 4th inst., and brings London dates to the 2d of June. The intelligence received by her arrival is unimportant. The money market is easy; Cotton had declined one fourth of a penny per pound; a favorable harvest was anticipated.

The papers contain nothing of interest respecting the North Eastern Boundary. Lord John Russell had informed Parliament, that the Ministry were reflecting upon a reply to the President's proposition. A special messenger came out in the Great Western, with despatches, it is said, from the British Ministers on the subject.

The following gentlemen will be in attendance at the meeting-house to conduct ladies to seats:—George Newcomb, Elijah Baxter, Charles P. Tirrell, Eleazar Frederick, Ebenezer Crane, Charles P. Tirrell, William H. Packard, Thomas White, Joseph W. Robinson, Jacob F. Eaton—of Quincy. Col. Eleazer Beal, Capt. Isaac Tower—of Randolph. Capt. Stephenson—of Braintree. George W. Huntress, Adoram Clapp—Weymouth. Henry Dunham—Abington. Luther Belcher—Stoughton.

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PRIESTER'S FESTIVAL. The Commemorative Festival in Boston, on Wednesday last, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the Invention of the Art of Printing, says the Transcript, passed off in glorious fashion. The weather was delightful. During the day were seen a display of ensigns, flags, and banners, in the vicinity of almost every printing, publishing, bookselling office, type foundry, or where, a fact, a son of Guttenberg, Faust, or Scheffer, or any of the illustrious originators or improvers of the Art, could be found.

The participants of the celebration assembled at the State Hall, of the State House, and at half past three moved to Faneuil Hall, passing down Park street, through Tremont to Court, countermarching round the buildings to Tremont, and thence proceeding over School, through Washington and State street, to Merchant's Row, and on to the Old Cradle of Liberty, where they were assembled at an abundant and elegantly arranged collation at ten minutes past four.

A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. Young, in appropriate terms of supplication, and the company sat down to the good things prepared for the body's repast, which they soon despatched for the richer and prepared for the mind. The intellectual repast was first contributed to by Mr. Buckingham of the Boston Courier, one of the oldest practical printers and conductors of the press, who was President of the day.

The toasts given on the occasion were excellent—but we have not room to give them.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. This is the title of a new paper just commenced in New York, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and edited by Nathaniel P. Rogers, Esq. The first number is a beautifully executed sheet, and contains a large quantity of matter. Price two dollars in advance.

#### NOTICES.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE. Andrew Jackson Davis, who is assaulted and has his skull beat in with an iron bar, at St. Louis, Mo., a few weeks since, was a young man of uncommon promise—an amiable and enterprising character. His native place is Northboro, Mass. He was a nephew of Gov. Davis, read law with Isaac Davis, Esq., his brother, Worcester, and had been practising law in St. Louis several years with success, and was the proprietor of a newspaper there, which contained an article proposed to be personally relating to his assailant, who demanded satisfaction of him instead of the editor, in consequence of which Mr. Davis returned his letter, stating that it was expressed in such terms, as to exclude any answer. The attack was one of the most savage and cowardly ferocity, evidently with the intent to kill.

The St. Louis Argus gives an account of the solemnities of sepulture to its lamented proprietor. The crowd which collected around the Hotel from which he remained was numerous beyond present. The St. Louis Grays performed escort duty; mechanics of every grade in the city, the boatmen on the vessels on the river, grey-headed veterans, young, the middle-aged—all joined in the procession.

HONORABLE SCARE. The Grand Jury at Washington have indicted the Honorable Mr. Montgomery, and Honorable Mr. Profitt was a witness in the case.—a very honorable affair, and we hope its result will be honorable.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS

The Legislature of New Hampshire have postponed the choice of United States Senator till next winter. The democrats of Duxbury will celebrate the coming of July, by an oration, dinner, &c. Hon. Hooper, of Fall River, will deliver the oration. The several towns in the "Old Colony" of Plymouth will celebrate the coming national anniversary, Bridgewater, and an address will be there delivered R. C. Winthrop, Esq. Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Governor Kent, of Bangor, has consented to be candidate for Governor of Maine at the coming election.

aware of the stranger who boasts largely of his birth. Commonly he is a knave, a fool, or a bankrupt.

the more prosperity you have in life, the more you will need to enable you to die happily.

the water that flows from a spring, does not come in the winter. And those sentiments of friend-which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by winter.

man of wit once said rightly enough, "He who is a good son-in-law gains a son—he who finds a son, loses a daughter."

Benjamin Rush has said, that in the course of inquiries, he found only one person above the age of eighty, who had lived unmarried.

nd sign to have the head-ache. Why? Because we can't be much in it—it's an aching void.

Edison consider women as a beautiful romantic girl, that may be adorned with furs and feathers, diamonds, roses and silks.

Being in love is like falling down stairs or falling off the well—an accident which happens to the rest of us all. Such cases should rather compunction than excite scorn.

then a child is scared in the night, he whistles. A coward expects to be beaten, he blusters. A politician is afraid of defeat, he brags and ganders.

the ordinary annual expenses of the State of New Hampshire are only forty-five thousand dollars.

Connecticut they are making wine of tomatoes, the flavor and good appearance.

million of mummies, in a sitting posture, have been discovered in the environs of Durango in Mexico. Their coverings and ornaments are similar to the Egyptian mummies.

CELEBRATION AT FORT MEIGS. The anniversary battle of Fort Meigs was celebrated on the spot, the 11th inst. It is stated that not less than twenty thousand persons assembled there on the preceding evening, and encamped on the ground. On the morning of the 11th the assembly was organized as a convention by the choice of Hon. Thomas Ewing as President.

After the organization, the proceedings were led by prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Badger, who is 70 years of age, and near fifty years ago was Chap. Gen. Wayne's army. After the prayer, Gen. L. Garrison advanced, and addressed the meeting an interesting speech of an hour and a half. He was followed by many others.

#### DORCHESTER AND MILTON FAIR.

The ladies of the society of which Rev. Mr. Cunningham is pastor will have a fair on the fourth of July next, the anniversary of our nation's glory. The articles offered, will be constructed in an excellent taste, and more with the design of utility than ornament. The prices will be graduated to the times.

The spot chosen for the occasion is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in all our rich New England scenery, viz. in a delightful grove, on the bank of the beautifully meandering Neponset, a short distance from Milton Lower Mills. The ground will be decorated with tasteful arbors and bower well becoming the occasion, and suitable and proper refreshments will be provided.

The object of the Fair, we think, must be to strike every one as being peculiarly opposite, as the avails are to be appropriated towards furnishing the Church now being erected by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham's Society. A liberal public will no doubt suitably reward the toil of these benevolent ladies.

ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. This is the title of a new paper just commenced in New York, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and edited by Nathaniel P. Rogers, Esq. The first number is a beautifully executed sheet, and contains a large quantity of matter. Price two dollars in advance.

#### NOTICES.

PACKARD & CO. have just received a large lot of Kid Slippers and a small lot of Parasols which will be sold low. Quincy, June 20.

#### Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & CO. have constantly on hand and for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

#### Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed

from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash.

Individuals, in all cases, are forbid foraging from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away

posts, rails, chips, etc, from the above premises.

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

#### Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

#### Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, BUSINESS & VISITING CARDS, BANK CHECKS, BILLS OF LADING, BLANK NOTES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, LABELS, HANDBILLS, BILLS & BILL BOOKS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, CONSTITUTIONS OF SOCIETIES, NOTIFICATIONS, BALL CARDS, ETC. ETC.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

#### Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

#### Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatoine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1812, by the following circumstances.

Two persons, having the disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weaknes, etc.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions, Sallow, Cloudy, and other complexion diseases, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 374 Broadway, New York, has the merit of presenting a system of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, which will be highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

The LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAIR SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

#### Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, that they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhea and Dysentery; Sycosis, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsey of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Siphylis; Bronchitis and Cancerous Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick Head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hystericks, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorhosa, Menorrhosa, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PERTURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DISEASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

#### Tailoring Establishment.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR, Rooms over Babcock's Store, (Railway,) Milton,

ENCOURAGED by the generous support received for the past three years, again informs the public that the same faithful attention will be paid as heretofore to their orders and thereby expects not only to merit a continuance of favors but an increased patronage.

All GARMENTS made in the most fashionable style and at short notice.

Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price.

All favors gratefully acknowledged and executed.

Milton, July 7.

#### For Sale.

A CANOE, used for Gunning, with Coys and other appurtenances. Apply to

ALPHUS SPEAR.

Quincy, April 11.

#### At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the late Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, now occupied by Balch Cowing, in Weymouth, 1 yoke of Oxen, warranted sound and gentle; 3 Horses; 1 Top Buggy; a Carraige for one or two horses; 1 Sleigh; 1 Horse and Cart; 1 Sled; 1 Hay Cart; 1 Farm Wagon; 3 first class Yokes; Yokes, Chains, Harnesses, and numerous other articles.

Conditions made known at the sale.

Weymouth, June 27.

#### Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. May 30th, A. D. 1840.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or in front of the premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, all the right, title and interest of the late Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, deceased, in the property of his late wife, Mrs. Mary Hunt, deceased, on the twenty-fourth day of December last past, when the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:

A certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in Milton, containing about one third of an acre, with a Dwelling House and Store standing thereon, and bounded as follows, viz: west on the old Plymouth Road, south on lands of Thomas Kittredge, east on lands of Henry Gardner, west on lands of Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, deceased. Said parcel of Land, as above described, forms the estate now in occupation by Jason F. Kennedy.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

May 30.

#### Pews at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th of June next, (if not previously sold,) at five o'clock in the afternoon, two Pews in the Stone School, one of which is situated in the centre of the Broad Aisle (77.) and the other (108) is a wall pew on the west side. For further information, apply to

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, SIMON GILLET, NATHAN JOSELYN.

Quincy, May 30.

#### Board.

GENTLEMEN or LADIES can be accommodated with board by applying to

JOHN V. CLARK.

Quincy, May 16.

#### Notice.

MRS. MARY E. STEVENS from Boston would

give notice to the inhabitants of Quincy, that she

will commence a School on MONDAY

## POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

BY MRS. W. H. COX.

At the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it was removed upon the signature of Carroll, that was more exposed than the remainder—his name being so common, and his place of residence so remote; on hearing this he immediately added Carrollton, thus making himself conspicuous as the only one of that memorable band whose place of abode is there recorded.

Within a stately Hall, there met  
A band of brave and high-souled men, whose words,  
In those dark, troubled times, were as a light  
To gild the path of action, and whose deeds  
Were but those energetic words  
Fulfilled. The voices ceased—  
The hum of consultation died away,  
And every eye was bent upon  
Their young, compatriot's noble form,  
Who stood in native majesty apart,  
In the dim light's perspective. He read  
The written scroll his hand enclosed,  
And then in silence, first he placed  
His name upon the glorious bond—  
The record, deed, and seal of liberty!

From hand to hand it passed—  
And names were written there,  
Resplendent now on fame's historic page,  
The annals of our land.

No echo broke  
The solemn silence of the mighty work,  
Until the signature of one—  
The proud and gifted, true and tried,  
Of Maryland—when some mind  
Of lesser lustre spoke:—"This hour involves  
Our lives, our homes and kindred ties,  
Perchance in one vast sacrifice—  
But, Carroll, thou,  
With general name indefinite,  
And distant, unknown residence,  
The ruin will escape." The patriot smiled—  
But 'twas a smile of scorn  
Revealed and unexpressed, and then he grasped the pen  
And to his name annexed  
His early home—that gem of southern shores—  
The distant Carrollton.

And there it stands—  
In simple stateliness recorded still,  
And never will this republic wears  
The form that day assumed,  
The lowly child, the students of her lore,  
Or age itself with honors venerate,  
Forget, or without tribute pass  
Carroll of Carrollton!

### MELODY.

If you bright stars which gem the night,  
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,  
Where kindred spirits reunite,  
Whom death has torn asunder here;—  
How sweet it were at once to die,  
And leave this bright orb afar,  
Mix soul to soul to cleave the sky,  
And soar away from star to star.

But oh! how dark, how drear, how lone,  
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,  
If, wandering through each radiant one,  
We failed to find the loved of this!  
If there no more the tides shall twine,  
That death's cold hand alone can sever,  
Ah, then those stars in mockery shine,  
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be; each hope, each fear,  
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,  
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,  
Than this bleak world which holds us now  
There is a voice which sorrow hears,  
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,  
The Heaven that whispers "dry thy tears,"  
The pure in heart shall meet again.

### ANECDOTES.

SURE REMEDY. A few years since an aged clergyman in the western part of this country, sprung from the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole course of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never but once been disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, while engaged in his discourse, he noticed a man, directly in front of him, leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below, sat a man, who was in the constant habit of sleeping at meeting, with his head leaned back and mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged raising and lowering his hand, and taking an exact observation, till at last having got it right, he laid it on the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that for the first and last time in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher. The unexpected intrusion of so unpalatable a mouthful, awoke the sleeper, and he never was known to indulge in the practice afterwards.

DOING PEOPLE OUGHT TO SPEAK THE TRUTH. The rector of a church one day gave his curate a list of the sick persons in the parish, in order that he might visit them. Soon after the rector asked him, how such a poor woman did? (mentioning her name) the curate replied, that she was dead. The rector said that could not possibly be, for he had just then met her in the street; when the curate, in his defence, made answer that she told him, the last night, that she could not live till the morning, and he supposed a woman going out of the world would not tell an untruth.

WELL ANSWERED. A troublesome sister to an eminent portrait painter puzzled himself and plagued the artist in determining whether he should be painted on panel or canvas. "But how would you have me drawn?" he at last asked the irritated man of talent. "On wood, sir," roared the latter: "such a fellow should be drawn on nothing but a hurdle."

INCREDIBLY EXPOSED. An alehouse girl took it into her head to be entreated at church. The person asked her what was her name? "La, sir," said she, "how can you pretend not to know my name, when you come to our house so often, and cry, ten times in an evening, 'Nan, you slut, bring us another pot!'

TWO OF A TRADE. "What do you do for a living?" asked a baker of a losier in rags. "I am of the same profession as yourself," answered he "for I need bread."

### Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for strength, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings, and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in the market.

For the wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, 6m Medford, April 18.

### Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity; rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that, containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are especially useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent and safe, they will be exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would be guilty of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is not greater than the inflation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuation of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always keeping this one plea in the cure of diseases, most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being natural to our constitutions, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives, by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the body, how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill are a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose however small, but will afford some relief, and no dose however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every disease of the system. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the most medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunali Vegetable Pills,) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed.

The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills, over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and, are always the right medicine to be administered, therefore, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradicitory advice; if the only inquiry should be; is this person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1830.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but, with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge water, Mass., January 31st, 1830.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26. if.

John Brownell,  
TAILOR,  
Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several year's experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Quincy, March 25. if

For Sale,

A CANOE, used for Gunning, with Coys and other appurtenances. Apply to

ALPHUS SPEAR.  
Quincy, April 11. if

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—

SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co., Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Agents for the sale of the above Pills in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—

ALPHUS SPEAR.  
Quincy, April 11. if

Two of a Trade. "What do you do for a living?" asked a baker of a losier in rags. "I am of the same profession as yourself," answered he "for I need bread."

### QUINCY PATRIOT.

#### Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1830, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, practised by our native Indians, is now extended to the North American College. This, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not all these require each a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets of the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which man has intended, that all corrupt and noxious matter shall be carried from the body, when these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body: if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and then find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers Rheumatism, &c. Eruptions, Gout, &c. Apoplexy, death ends the scene. The only sense, is to keep the body continually purged of all useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this single medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but efficient perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purity.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or thinning. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Energy, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholic, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera, Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affectations, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammation, Obstruction, Diseases of the Skin, etc, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13. if

Jayne's Carminative Balsam,

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Liver Complaint, Cholic, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain, or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting of Blood after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy, and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervousness.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, and is only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13. if

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcella and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. if

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from able writers, on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchant's Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by J. S. HARRISON, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. if

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